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FROM A TO Z.

A wondrous thing, the alphabet,
As doubtless you'll agree,
No honey from the R we get,
No water from the C.

The J has never built a nest;
No pod enfolds the P;
And there is nothing to suggest
A ——— beyond the D.

No oyster has the R to sell;
No pupil has the I;
No house adjoins the modest L;
No question asks the Y.

The X is never cross; and O
From debt is wholly free;
And cockney H you'd only know
By its apostrophe.

No type is measured by the M;
No sugar spoils the U;
No Dutchman fashions dykes to stem
The inrush of the Z.

No lambkin taks behind the U;
The U—no wool has she;
No Chinaman up-braids the Q,
No Scottish tears sheds E.

The F is sharp, if not acute;
And A is flat, it's true;
While G and N and K dispute
The ownership of Gnu, New, Knew.

The S its $ counts for naught;
But VV, to me
Suggests that for these rhymes I ought
To get a double "V."
—Frank Roe Batchelder, in The Smart Set.

THE LETTER.

When sweethearts wrote in olden day
All coy their goosequills tripped
And penned the words that they migh say
In fine Italian script.
So ladylike each proper sign!
Each page in sequence wrought!
Bold characters and scrawly line
"Indelicate" were thought!

My sweetheart writes, her desk before
Within her dainty den—
She uses dips of ink galore
And scratchy is her pen.
Her "b's" reach up, her "g's" reach down,
Each character has spines,
Til like a bristling forest frown
The serried rows of lines!

Page one she fills, in strokes half score,
And dashes then to three;
And back to two, and next to four—
A system odd, but free.
And pond'ring o'er the plan thereof
I marvel, as I may,
That 'midst the labyrinth poor Love,
Tho' blind, still finds a way!
—Puck.

To Make Hens Lay in Winter.

Some of the versatile experts of the department of agriculture claim to have found a means for making hens lay eggs in winter. With this article of diet selling at the rate of 45 and 50 cents a dozen during the winter months, the secret unearthed by the government scientists will prove of considerable practical value to chicken raisers. According to the explanation of the department of agriculture the whole thing is based on forcing early molting in the fall, which can be accomplished by judicious feeding. The idea is to have the new plumage grown before cold weather begins. In case molting is much delayed the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few, if any, eggs are produced until spring.

The government agriculturists made a number of tests during the past winter with 2 year old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. The method of promoting early molting consisted in withholding food, either wholly or in part, for a few days. This stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls. They are then fed heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. Beginning August 5, the chickens received no feed for thirteen days except the very small amount they could pick up in 15 by 10 foot runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats—i. e., a ration rich in protein or nitrogenous matter, which is believed to be especially valuable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle. The hens stopped laying on the seventh day. Thirty days after the test began the Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while another lot of Rhode Island Reds, which had been fed continuously, were just beginning to molt and the egg production had declined materially. The White Leghorns were a trifle slower in molting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way.

The results seem to warrant the general conclusion that "mature hens which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration.—Washington correspondence Brooklyn Eagle.

AN UNUSUAL EPIDEMIC.

New York city and some Connecticut cities are startled by the appearance of a new epidemic, or rather a reappearance of a former visitor which has now been absent for thirty years, in the presence of "spotted fever," or the epidemic form of spinal meningitis. In fact some cases of the disease have already appeared in Boston, but not in such number as to be regarded as fully epidemic, although they are being carefully watched. In New York there have already been a large number of cases, the first appearance being ascribed to poisoning from the coloring substance in candy, a theory that was given up with the multiplication of cases. In one Connecticut city there have been over a dozen cases and several deaths, and the disease is reported in greater or less frequency from other cities. While the disease is commonly known as "spotted fever" the spots are only an occasional symptom. The first symptoms are usually severe pains in the back and head, together with stiffness of the neck. The sufferer grows drowsy and stupid, the stomach is affected, usually to vomiting, the pulse becomes weak and a medium fever arises which heightens as the disease grows more severe. Cramps and convulsions follow, which cause unconsciousness and a state of coma, during which death frequently comes, and in this stage the purplish spots which give the disease its common name appear over the body. Ordinarily it is a children's disease, but in its epidemic career adults suffer as well. An expert in the treatment of the disease declares it is caused by a germ which some believe is breathed into the body, and is frequently first developed by a cold in the head. Later the germ may be found in the fluid of the spinal cord, inflaming the membrane of the cord and sometimes attacking the covering of the brain. It is believed that the propagation of the germ is due to atmospheric conditions, as it is epidemic over a considerable section of the country at a time, usually, and in the present case he is of the opinion that it will be found that the disease is epidemic over a much larger section than is supposed, and that as attention is drawn to it reports will come from other communities in this corner of the country. The percentage of deaths from the disease is usually high, sometimes being seven or eight out of ten, but in the epidemics it has been the experience that the death rate is far higher at the beginning of the plague, and that sufferers who are attacked during the latter part of the epidemic are more apt to recover, although in all cases the recovery is slow and discouraging.—Haverhill Gazette.

The Reason Why.

Detroit News.

"Goin' to shave your whiskers this summer?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

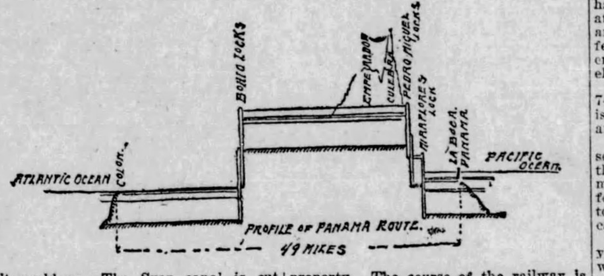
"Need 'em to keep flies off my chin."

The Panama Canal

All the Important Facts Concerning the Waterway and Canal Strip.

The isthmus of Panama, which connects North and South America, is in shape much like an elongated letter S laid on its side. Its general direction is east and west. The city of Colon is the canal terminus on the northern or Caribbean side; Panama is the terminus on the Pacific side. Panama lies in a southeasterly direction from Colon. At this point the isthmus is 40 miles wide in a direct line; but the canal can not be built on a straight line, having several curves to accommodate itself to mountain spurs, as will be seen by the single column map. It will be a fraction over 49 miles in length, from the depth of 6 fathoms (36 feet) in the Caribbean sea, to the 6-fathom line in the Pacific.

After Ferdinand de Lesseps, the noted French engineer, had successfully constructed the Suez canal, he turned his attention to the often-discussed project of a canal across Panama. Of course he realized that this is a vastly more difficult problem. The Suez canal is cut through a flat, sandy soil, between seas which are tideless. The Panama canal must cross a mountain range, and run through a country which will require all modern engineering appliances to succeed. Miles of solid rock must be cut through, a tropical river, which the downpour in the rainy season converts into a raging torrent, must be controlled, so that the canal will not be injured by floods. The problem is, without doubt, the most difficult, as well as the greatest, ever yet undertaken by man.



The "Old" Panama Company.

De Lesseps, then at the summit of his fame, had no difficulty in organizing in France a company to build the canal. This corporation's official name was "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique"—or, in English, the universal company for the interoceanic canal. It is now commonly referred to as the "old Panama canal company." A concession was obtained from the Colombian government in 1878 by Lieut. L. N. B. Wyse, a French naval officer. In May, 1879, under the auspices of de Lesseps, an international scientific congress was convened in Paris, which discussed and decided upon the route and plans for the proposed canal. These plans were materially altered afterward by de Lesseps himself.

His plan was to have a canal 47 miles long, 72 to 78 feet wide at the bottom, a depth of 27 to 29 feet, and to be a sea-level canal. His estimate was that it could be built for 600 million francs—about 150 million dollars—and he issued invitations to the delegates to the scientific congress to meet him at Panama in 1888 for the opening ceremonies.

The first detachment of canal employes arrived at Colon on February 28, 1881. In 1882 the company bought the Panama railway. But de Lesseps found that he had underestimated both the difficulties and the cost of the work. He then abandoned the idea of cutting through the Culebra mountain ridge to

make a sea-level canal and decided upon a canal with locks, with a summit level at the height of 334 feet above the sea. Finally the capital stock of the company was exhausted; loans were contracted year after year, until the French lenders would advance no more money. Then the company was forced into a receivership, the Panama scandals followed the investigation ordered by the French courts, with the prosecution and imprisonment of de Lesseps and his son, M. Eiffel, and others. De Lesseps died in 1894.

The "New" Panama Company.

After various unsuccessful attempts to extricate the company from its embarrassments, the New Panama Canal company was organized on October 20, 1894. Work was resumed on the canal, and has been continued ever since, the force of workmen, however, being very small. The old company raised, by the sale of its stocks and bonds, about $246,000,000, all of which was sunk in the canal—or all except what was corruptly misappropriated.

It is mentioned above that the old Panama company purchased the Panama railroad. The reason for this is interesting. This railroad was built some 50 years ago, to accommodate the vast traffic with California which sprung up after the discovery of gold there in 1849. It was built by American capital, the company running lines of steamers between New York and Colon. It is 49 miles long, five-foot gauge. The concession for building it, obtained from the government of Colombia (then New Granada), covers all available transportation routes across the isthmus. The building of the canal was therefore subject to the rights of the Panama Railway company. In order to obtain this franchise, the canal company purchased nearly all the stock of the railroad. The ownership of this passed to the new Panama company, and will, of course, pass to the government of the United States when the canal company's rights and property are paid for and become its property. The course of the railway is given on the single-column map.

Uncle Sam Steps In.

Four years passed after the new Panama company took up the work. Then came the Spanish war of 1898. The tremendous voyage of the battleship Oregon from the Pacific coast around Cape Horn, to join the Atlantic fleet in repulsing Cervera, awakened the American people, as nothing else could, to the imperative need of the Panama canal as a vital adjunct of our coast defense. It had become clear that the new Panama canal company could not command enough capital to complete the gigantic task; that it would have to be done by some government—and of course we could allow none but ourselves to build the canal.

Congress authorized the appointment of an isthmian canal commission to investigate the entire subject. On November 16, 1901, it made its report, giving estimates of the cost of both the Panama and Nicaraguan routes, the annual cost of maintenance, and recommended that, in case the Panama route were selected, that the new Panama Canal company be paid $40,000,000 for all its property, its rights and concessions. After a hard struggle in Congress, the Panama route was selected, and a treaty was negotiated with Colombia regarding the canal. This treaty was turned down by the congress at Bogota, to obtain more money. Then followed the revolution on the isthmus, the establishment of the Republic of Panama, and the negotiation of a canal treaty, which was signed on November 18 of last year, and afterward ratified by both governments.

The Canal Zone.

By this the United States is made master of the isthmus. Panama grants a perpetual lease to us of a strip ten miles in width. Over this zone the United States is to exercise complete control for all purposes, save that within the cities of Panama and Colon the authority of the United States is limited to the necessary operations of the canal construction and maintenance. Within these cities the Panama police are to maintain order, and local courts are to administer justice; but if at any time the United States deems the administration of the police and the judiciary unsatisfactory it may enter with its own authority, preserve order and try offenders against the peace. Within and near unto the canal zone the United States is empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain, through judicial process, for the necessary works of the canal and for sanitation, drainage, water supply and so on. An important feature of the treaty is that four islands lying in or near unto the Bay of Panama are included in the canal zone and leased in perpetuity to the United States. These may be of great value for their strategic advantages.

The United States pays to the republic of Panama ten million dollars, and after nine years—the period it is estimated to take to complete the canal—will begin the payment of $250,000 per year as rental for the canal strip.

Plans for the Canal.

The plans reported by the isthmian canal commission provide for a canal with locks. There is a widespread but very erroneous impression that the canal is to be at sea level, so that vessels may go right through without stopping. This is entirely wrong. Such a canal could be made, but the enormous additional excavation would double its cost.

Another popular error is that one ocean has a higher level than the other. This is wrong, of course. They have the same mean level; but there is a difference in the height to which the tides rise on the two sides of the isthmus. The tides in the Pacific at Panama rise 20 feet at spring tide, which are the greatest; at Colon, the tide in the Caribbean rises only about two feet. Hence, even were the canal made at sea level, guard-locks would have to be built at each end.

The Canal and Its Locks.

Beginning at the depth of 6 fathoms in Colon harbor, the canal will be excavated for 7 miles through low, marshy land, to Gatun, on the Chagres river. Thence to Bohio, 17 miles from Colon, it passes through the marshy lowlands along the Chagres, cutting the river several times. So far, the canal will be at sea level.

At Bohio a mighty dam will be built, costing many millions, which will back up the waters of the Chagres for 20 miles, forming a huge artificial lake, through which vessels will pass, as part of the canal, for 13 miles. This dam will be nearly 100 feet high, and "Lake Bohio" will be the summit level of the canal. Vessels will pass through two great locks, each lifting a ship 45 feet. These locks will each be double, so that if an accident should happen to one, the other could be used; also to allow two vessels to pass up or down at the same time.

From Obispo, 30 miles from Colon, the canal route runs through the mountainous backbone of the isthmus—the low "saddle" in the continental divide, which is called the Andes in South America, the Sierra Madre in Mexico, and the Rockies in the United States. For nearly 7 miles from Obispo a vast cut has to be made through this backbone of rock. For the first five miles from Obispo this is called the "Emperador" cut. Then comes a mile and a half of the "Culebra" cut. The greatest depth of this cut, from the hill summit to the bottom of the canal, is about 250 feet. The amount of rock and earth to be removed in the 7 miles of excavation through the Emperador and Culebra cuts is estimated at 43,000,000 cubic yards.

These cuts terminate at the southeastern end of the summit level created by the Bohio dam, at Pedro Miguel, 38 miles from Colon. At this point will be two double locks, like those at Bohio. Each will have a lift of 27 to 31 feet, according to the varying height of the water in Lake Bohio. These two locks bring the level of the canal down to about 28 feet above mean sea level.

A mile and a half further on toward the Pacific is Miraflores, where there will be another lock—double, of course—which will let vessels down to the level of the Pacific. The water in this level rises and falls with the tides in that ocean. The minimum lift of this lock is 18 feet at high tide, while its maximum lift at low tide is 38 feet. From Miraflores it is less than 5 miles to La Boca ("the mouth") on the shore of the bay of Panama. At La Boca the Panama Railway company has built a substantial wharf. From this, a dredged chanel 200 feet wide, will extend about 4½ miles out under the waters of Panama bay, to the line where the bay deepens to six fathoms, or 36 feet deep.

Dimensions of the Canal.

As before stated the length of the canal will be 49.07 miles between the six fathom depths in the two oceans. From shore-line to shore-line it will be about 44 miles, of which 13 miles will be through the artificial Lake Bohio.

The minimum section of the canal—in hard earth or rock—will be 150 feet wide at the bottom, a top width of 269 feet, and a minimum depth of water of 35 feet. This will be suitably altered and enlarged for portions in soft ground, and elsewhere to suit the conditions.

The locks will have an usable length of 740 feet, a width of 84 feet, more than is needed to accommodate any vessel now afloat or planned for building.

The most difficult problem is that presented by the Chagres river. The plan of the mighty Bohio dam must be supplemented by the dredging of a new channel for the river, which will carry its waters to the sea without interfering with the canal.

It is estimated that it will take eight years to complete the canal, and that it will be opened to traffic in 1912. But he would be a venturesome man who would be willing to make a wager that it will be finished by that time.

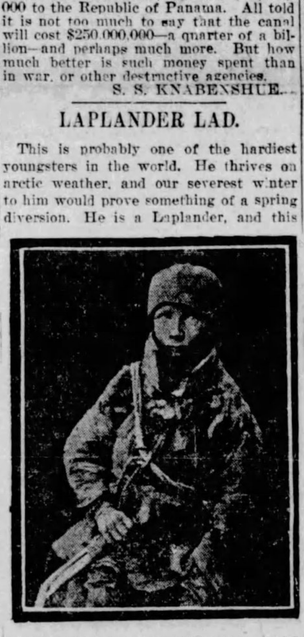
The estimated cost of maintaining the canal is two million dollars a year. Add to this the quarter-million yearly rental to be paid Panama, and the annual expense will be $2,250,000—which will be met from the tolls paid by vessels passing through.

All the work that has been done by both the old and the new Panama companies is estimated to be only two-fifths of the entire amount. The canal commission estimates that the work yet to be done will cost $144,000,000. To this must be added the $40,000,000 to the new Panama Canal company for its property, rights and franchises, and the $10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama. All told it is not too much to say that the canal will cost $250,000,000—a quarter of a billion—and perhaps much more. But how much better is such money spent than in war, or other destructive agencies.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

LAPLANDER LAD.

This is probably one of the hardiest youngsters in the world. He thrives on arctic weather, and our severest winter to him would prove something of a spring diversion. He is a Laplander, and this



photograph was taken at Tromsoe, which is so far north that up to date tourists make it a point for summer excursions. There are loneliness and desolation in life amid frozen wastes, but there is also a charm, which interested so great a literary mind as that of Theophile Gautier, who was so much interested in a band of Samoyedes that he proposed accompanying them on a journey toward the Pole, to better enjoy what he called "Arctic intoxication."

A THRACKERAY ANECDOTE

This anecdote from "Personalia," by Sigma, though not of Thackeray, is about him, and has, as Mr. McCarthy seems to have felt, a decided flavor of that author's own humor. It was at a dinner. Sigma sat beside a blustering fellow whose name he "forgets," charitably. "As it happened a minute or two previously, I had heard him allude to the Charterhouse as his former public school. 'Why,' thought I, 'this old gentleman was most probably at the Charterhouse with Thackeray; suppose I break the ice by inquiring.' Accordingly, after an uncomfortable moment in which he seemed to be considering whether I was worth talking to or not, I timidly ventured to remark that I had heard him alluding to the Charterhouse, and wondered if by any chance he was there with Thackeray. 'Thackeray, sir? What Thackeray?' he answered, with a contemptuous stare. 'I mean the great Thackeray,' I rejoined, rather astonished. 'What!' he rejoined, the fellow who wrote books? Oh, yes, he was my fag, and a snivelling little beggar I thought him. Often I have given him a sound kick for a false quantity in his Latin verses. I thought nothing of h.m, sir—nothing, I can assure you!' 'Ah, but' I exclaimed, 'you have changed your opinion since, of course?' 'Not at all, he growled; 'not at all; why should I?' 'Why, on account of his books,' I retorted, fairly staggered. 'Never read a syllable of them, I give you my word!' he growled, with magnificent complacency; then turning his back with a gesture of infinite disdain, he proceeded to tackle his neighbor on the other side. When I told this to Mr. McCarthy he felicitously observed: 'What wouldn't Thackeray have given to have known that man!'"

A WHITE SEASON.

Paris has come out emphatically for white and never since the days when the white flag waved above the Tuileries has so much white been seen. In 1815 fashionable women wore gowns of white and carried white fans. Their heads were dressed with white feathers raised to an enormous height, and their underwear, trimmings, hosiery, shoes and all were in white.

Again white will be quite as much worn as in the 1815 days and there is really no limit to the number of materials that can be obtained in white. White chiffon velvet makes a gorgeous evening gown and, trimmed with white taffeta and white lace, it becomes altogether charming. It is so soft that it adapts itself readily to drapery, and it is so fine in its texture and so delicately becoming that all can wear it.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER XVII—(Continued.)

Another campaign was begun. Peters was in Congress and a new man was named for representative. Phillips was renominated for treasurer, and Bentley for sheriff. Bradley, Gillam, Robinson and Flanders had another year to serve, and, of course, they purposed putting forth a desperate effort to re-elect the treasurer and sheriff as both were members of the court house crowd.

A successor was to be elected to Gilpin, the lone commissioner of the opposite party, and Gilpin was the man above all others that the court house combination was anxious to get out of the way. It was true that Robinson and Carper constituted a majority of the board, and it was equally true that Robinson was the whole thing and that Carper was merely an echo, but it was no less true that Gilpin suspected, even knew, that things were not as they should be and while he did not possess the ability to cause trouble yet he was not a safe man to have on the board and the combine decided that he must go.

Gilpin wanted another term and his party renominated him. The convention at which this action was taken adopted strong resolutions demanding economy in the conduct of county affairs, declared that there was extravagance in the court house and that it was time for a change.

While Gilpin was not regarded as a strong man, he was believed to be honest, and then, too, he had served but one term and custom entitled him to a second. A full ticket of good men was named, and once again the forces lined up for battle.

The campaign had not progressed far before Flanders and his friends discovered they were up against a hard proposition. From the beginning they were placed on the defensive, and were called on to explain some of their public transactions.

It is a curious fact in local politics that during the heat of a campaign citizens become so greatly interested in county affairs, and then when the election is over all such discussions are dropped, even though the men under suspicion are elected.

It was evident that the Sun intended to make an unusually vigorous campaign, and it was soon apparent that it was possessed of some material which would at least cause a sensation or a series of sensations in local affairs.

The first article which attracted attention and caused no little comment, dealt with the great quantities of supplies with which almost every office in the court-house was filled. It told of the blank books, the pencils, the rubbers, the knives, pens, penholders, file cases, etc., and made the point that the purchases were in such quantities as to be beyond all reason. It figured that the supplies at that time within the walls of the court-house would be ample for the county for the next twenty-five years, and to back up its statements it produced the records which proved every assertion.

The Sun pointed out that these wholesale purchases were made by the present board of commissioners, and then proved that Mr. Gilpin had consistently opposed such extravagance by voting against the bills. The paper called on Commissioners Robinson and Carper to explain why the court-house was stocked from basement to tower, and why they anticipated purchases for years to come.

"The fact is," the article went on to say, "the Sun does not expect the commissioners to make any public excuses, for they have none to offer which will justify their acts. They have been prodigal with the money of the taxpayers. Why should these taxpayers, at this time, be called upon to buy books, file cases and other supplies which will not be needed until their children are grown men and women? Why compel the present generation to pay the running expenses of its successors?"

"They are crowding us early in the campaign," said Flanders to Ballard the next day after the publication of the Sun article. "Do you think we should see the Herald and start a newspaper controversy at this stage of the game?"

"I am not at all certain that you court-house fellows want a controversy with the Sun on the question it raised now or later," replied Ballard. "Honestly, is there any defense which can be made that will satisfy the people? If not then it is better policy and much better politics to remain silent. There is nothing that works more surely to the undoing of a man or a party than talking too much, especially in the way of explaining, a thing which refuses to be explained."

"That may be, but you must remember we have a long campaign ahead of us and it is bad to be placed on the defensive at this time. It looks as if they purpose conducting the campaign by setting up a cry for economy in county affairs and intend to charge us with every crime on the calendar. We must break down their line of attack."

"But how are you going to do it, John?" said Ballard. "Are the facts not against us? Is it not true that Carper and Robinson have loaded down the court-house? Will not the records show it? If the Sun does not stir up more trouble than this I will be pleasantly disappointed. That young Dagan is shrewd. He never fires his heaviest shot first. This article is only his opening gun. We will hear from him again and in a way which will hurt worse than this. I do not know what he will spring but you can bet we are going to have our hands full."

"Well," said Flanders, "I expect the boys did buy more than they should but by buying in quantities they secured the stock cheap and I don't see any reason for all this fuss and feathers. Then, too, you know that ten per cent of the purchase price went into our treasury and it amounted to quite a sum."

"Just the same you will need that ten per cent and more to overcome the work of the Sun in this campaign. You cannot expect the Herald to help us out if the editors are not convinced the Sun is wrong. There is a mighty demand in this county for cheaper government and the Sun and Herald know it and are not going to set themselves up against this demand even for political effect. I think we had better keep quiet and watch for the next move."

Phillips, Bentley and Bradley thought the same way, for the question was discussed at considerable length at the next conference. Robinson and Carper thought they should be publicly vindicated, but did not know exactly how it was to be done. They thought the Herald, being a party paper should come out and take up the fight, but finally agreed with the others to await further developments. And right at the beginning of the campaign another thing happened which caused no little apprehension to Flanders, Robinson, Ballard and in fact, to all the members of the combination.

An announcement appeared in the local papers to the effect that Prosecuting Attorney Emery would, within a few days, leave the law office of Oscar Ballard and open up an office of his own in a suite of rooms in the basement of the court house.

This announcement was read with far greater interest by more persons than one would have supposed, not acquainted with the situation.

John Flanders was sitting on the veranda at his home, smoking an after dinner cigar, when his eye caught the notice. He gave a start and uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"What is it, papa?" asked Helen.

"Why, I notice here that Paul is going to open an office of his own. Had you heard him say anything about it?"

"Yes, he told me a few evenings ago he intended doing so. He says he thinks it is for the best. He is a county official and has many persons come to see him on business and he believes that with his work and his experience he should be in an office of his own. Do you not think he is right, father?"

"I hardly think so, Helen," said Flanders with some emphasis. "Paul is quite a young man and experience counts for much in the handling of legal cases. He is now in a position in which many new questions are sure to arise. He should have the advice and guidance of an experienced lawyer like Ballard. He cannot afford to make experiments now or to rely too much on his own judgment. I think I will so advise him when he comes."

"Here he is now," said Helen as young Emery came up the walk to the house. "We have been talking about you," she said, welcoming him with a smile, "and I will turn you over to papa while I go and assist mamma in getting ready for a drive."

Flanders expressed his surprise at the information contained in the newspaper item and asked Emery if he did not think he was making a mistake in leaving Ballard's office.

"If I have made a mistake," explained Emery, "it is because I have remained there so long. You know, Mr. Flanders, that Ballard has the reputation of being tricky in law and politics. He is a good attorney, I will admit, and has been a steadfast friend to me, and I am under many obligations to him, but I feel that I am more than a private individual and being a public official and acting for the county I have concluded it will be better for me that it cannot be said I am under Ballard's influence."

Flanders repeated the arguments he had gone over to Helen, and then said there was another reason why he believed the change to be ill-timed. "We are beginning what promises to be a campaign as close and bitter as that of two years ago. Are you not afraid that the opposition will make capital of the fact that you are breaking away from Ballard?"

"I cannot see how there is any politics in it," replied Emery. "I am not a child and certainly have a right to open an office of my own. Neither Ballard nor myself are candidates this year, and there is no evidence of factional discord. It is a plain business proposition based on business reasons. Several of my friends have advised it and the more consideration I have given it the more certain I am they are right."

Flanders wanted to ask the young man the names of these friends, but he was not long in doubt as to the identity of one of them.

"I have considerable faith in the judgement of Mr. Dagan, of the Sun," went on Emery, "and he has urged me for some time to make the change. He intimates there is a political storm brewing in this county and thinks I will do well to get into a cyclone cellar of my own."

"Well, you certainly need some one to guide you if you are in danger of being led into Dagan's trap," jerked out Flanders with considerable warmth. "That fellow is a political schemer right and there is nothing he will not do to corner any of us. He is now trying to use you and, believe me, he means to do you no good. You seem to forget he belongs to the opposite party."

"Mr. Dagan has been one of my best friends ever since I came to the city. I have had occasion to test his friendship several times, and have never been disappointed. I know he is not of our political faith, but I believe his friendship for me reaches far above and below the plane of partisanship."

"Well, Dagan is no friend of mine," snapped Flanders, "and remember what I say, he will get you into trouble if you follow his advice; he is working you to injure our party, and—"

But just then Helen appeared, and Flanders excused himself, and joined his wife for a drive. However, he proved most uncompanionable, and Julia wondered if office matters made him so preoccupied.

The feeling between young Emery and Helen was more than a fleeting fancy. They were much together and the attachment grew stronger with the passing of each week. Their friends watched the young people with an approving interest, and it was a common remark that "they are a well mated couple." Emery was a manly young fellow, a clean young man, and Helen had all the graces which beautify young womanhood. While no engagement had been announced, the frinds of both believed, as a matter of course, that at the proper time they would marry, and not a reason could be advanced why the marriage would not be a happy one in every respect.

Nothing was said to Helen by Emery, when they were alone, about the proposed change in offices, neither was any reference made to the objections urged by Flanders. It was too trivial a matter to engage the attention of these young lovers.

Flanders and Ballard had an earnest talk the next day in the latter's office.

"This is a pretty kettle of fish," said Flanders. "This proposed move of Emery will cause us no end of trouble. We must stop it."

"Easier said than done," replied Ballard. "I have argued with him, expostulated and even offered him a most advantageous partnership, but he will not budge. Somebody is influencing him."

"And that somebody is none other than Dagan. It is a political trick, and we must turn one equally as clever."

"What do you propose?" queried Ballard.

"I hardly know. Emery is such a straight-laced fellow. You really know him better than I do. What do you think of taking him into our confidence, telling him about our combination over at the court house, point out to him the advantages of joining us, show him that by so doing it will insure him another term in the prosecutor's office with something better to follow, and urge him to stay with you, form a partnership, make secure a good position with plenty of opportunities for making money, and point out to him the certainty of defeat and the dashing to the ground of his ambitions if he runs counter to our wishes?"

"That plan would work all right with the average young fellow, but I am not so certain about Emery. He is new yet, and he has great ideas about honor and reputation and all that. But, Flanders, if anyone can bring him over you are the fellow. You will have great influence with him on Helen's account, and while it is a ticklish task, you will have gained a great point if you succeed. I honestly believe it means our success this year and next."

Dagan and Emery were good friends. Dagan was the senior of the young prosecutor by a number of years and had taken the interest of an elder brother in him. He saw that Emery was a young man of good principles, bright as a new dollar and a ready student in law. Dagan also knew that Ballard was tricky and he feared lest that worthy might have a bad influence over his protege. It pleased Dagan that Emery had fallen in love with Helen Flanders, for he knew she would exert a good influence over him and yet he feared that through Helen Paul might come too much in contact with John Flanders, and Dagan had good reasons for believing that Flanders was sailing under false colors and was not the exemplification of honesty and honor he was prior to entering politics.

Dagan and Rose Barton were still good friends and were often together. They were not lovers, but they had much in common, and their friendship was of many years' standing. Rose was attracted to Helen Flanders from the time Helen was a school girl in her room and had always taken a lively interest in her. In fact, although Dagan and Rose were so much older than Emery and Helen, the four were companions and the best of friends.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Flanders did not relish the task assigned him by Ballard and suggested by himself of convincing young Emery that he was taking the wrong tack. Especially if he felt it were necessary to open up to him the operations of the court house combination. And yet what young man would turn his back upon such an opportunity to acquire money and position?

Flanders was thinking it all over two or three evenings later as he sat in his den in his home, when Emery walked in and asked if he could see him for a few minutes.

"Of course, Paul, what is it now?" asked Flanders, thinking that perhaps the young man had become convinced he would make a mistake in leaving Ballard and wanted to talk it over.

"This time it has nothing to do with politics," said Paul moving about uneasily in his chair, "but something that is to me much more important. It is your daughter, Mr. Flanders. I love Helen and have loved her from the first time I saw her as a school girl. We have been together much the past year and I am more strongly attached to her than ever. Helen, I am pleased to say, has the same feeling for me and I am here to ask you to give her to me for my wife.

"I know we are both young and yet I now occupy a position which will enable me to properly care for her and I am confident of my ability to provide for her in the future when I shall have retired from office and settle myself in the practice of law. You have known me for some time and I only hope your knowledge of me is to my advantage and will cause you not to look with disfavor on my suit for Helen's hand."

It required an effort on the part of Flanders to pull himself together and turn from a scheme of politics to a subject which was of yet greater interest to him.

"Paul, I cannot realize that Helen is anything but a child—my little daughter. I cannot comprehend that she is a woman old enough to think of marrying. She is the pet and pride of my wife and myself. We have always tried to make her happy and that will always be our aim. Young people like you and Helen know each other far better than those of us who are older imagine. I know how it was with Julia and myself.

"I have no objections, Paul, to your becoming my son. I have known you for a number of years and believe you to be a young man of good character, industrious and successful in the line of your profession. I see no reason why you should not have a creditable and prosperous career and if you and Helen love each other, surely knowing you as we do, Julia and I cannot reasonably object to your marriage. And yet I want you to know that in giving you our daughter, we give our most priceless earthly possession."

After some further conversation between Flanders and Emery, Julia and Helen were called in and made acquainted with what had transpired. Of course neither was surprised. Helen had, a few days before, promised to become Emery's wife and had urged him to speak to her father at once, and while he had gone to the library for that purpose, Helen had fled to her mother and between smiles and tears had told her of her great happiness.

Julia, like all mothers, had suspected the ending of the attachment between the young people, and knowing Paul's worth was pleased to give her daughter into the keeping of a man who possessed so many excellent qualities. She kissed Helen, gave her a motherly blessing, and declared her belief that Paul would make a model husband.

It was a happy little party that spent the next two hours in the Flanders library. The young people had already decided that the marriage would not take place until some time during the next summer or fall. It was agreed that for the present the engagement would be kept a secret, and that Paul's calls would be made as usual. The young people were happy, as is usually the case under such auspicious circumstances, while John and Julia congratulated each other that their only child would be well settled as the wife of one of the brightest and best young men of the city.

In view of the prospective relationship the work of Flanders in trying to keep Emery with Ballard was made all the more difficult. How could he, as Paul's prospective father-in-law, unfold to that young man the work of the court house combine and ask him to join in the raid on the county treasury? And yet the longer he postponed the matter the more difficult it would be. He debated the question with himself for several days and at last one evening, when he and Paul were alone, and after having carefully mapped out a plan of action, he opened up the subject.

"With your position now, Paul, and the opportunities it will open for you in the line of your profession, I cannot see why, if you are at all ambitious, you should not in the course of a few years achieve considerable distinction. Our party is now in the ascendancy, and the way is clear for us to keep on top here in the county if we make use of the advantages which we now have. If we all pull together we can land our friends without difficulty and can advance them to some good positions even outside the county.

"I do not see why, if you desire, you cannot be a judge after a few years' experience. Of course, you will have another term as prosecutor and the six years in that office will give you great prestige."

"My ambition is," said Paul, "not so much to be an office holder as to build up a good practice in the law. In fact, I am not certain that I will want the prosecutor's office another term. I took it this time to extend my acquaintance, and because I had enough confidence in myself to believe that I could prove to the people that I possess some little merit of my own, and am not altogether dependent on Ballard. This I will more fully demonstrate now that I am about to go into an office of my own."

Flanders moved uneasily in his chair, bit the end off a fresh cigar, cleared his throat, and at last turning on Paul and lowering his voice to the confidential tone, said:

"Paul, I have been interested in you ever since I knew you. Now that you are to be my son, that interest is increased a thousand fold. I want you to succeed on your own account and for Helen's sake, and I want to advise you not to leave Ballard's office at this time. I have given you my reasons before, but have not told you all, and will do so now.

"We have an organization formed which is certain to keep us and our friends in office in this county for years to come. It is made up principally of the boys now in the court house. The object is, first of all, to strengthen the party, and make it possible to win victories at the polls. In the second place we believe if we work to this end, and are successful, we and our friends should profit. If we make ourselves secure here at home we can venture to control nominations in congressional and judicial districts, and become a power in state politics.

"Ballard knows all about it, and is assisting us. He is a smart fellow, and a good lawyer. Is it not to your interest to stay with him, come with us and be in line for a good position? We can make you a congressman or a judge, or place you on the state ticket. There is not the least doubt about it, and if you will attend one or two of our little conferences the whole thing will be explained to you."

Paul had heard quite a little about the courthouse ring; he had suspected that Flanders was a leading spirit and he knew Ballard was mixed up in it. He also knew that Flanders was glossing over the real workings of the combination and that the scheme was to make the taxpayers foot all political bills. He had quizzed Carper and Robinson and they had, through his clever questionings, given him far more information than they suspected. He had a clear idea of what was going on and the men who were playing at the game. He and Dagan had discussed it all, as friends, and they had reached the conclusion that such a ring could not long exist.

A troublesome situation confronted young Emery. On the one hand he wanted to denounce the ring to Flanders and tell him that he knew all about it and that no honest man could belong to such an organization; that solve it over as he might the scheme was to rob the taxpayers and that it was being done at

Moral Standards as Seen by Melish

THE REV. JOHN HOWARD MELISH

"There are three standards of life. In personal and family life we have a standard of honor. In business life our standard is barbarian. In politics our standard cannot be described as other than diabolical.

"People try to divide these and to maintain that their personal life reflects their moral standard. There are no water tight compartments to the soul. The good and the bad mix together, and the result is a general degeneration."

These words, spoken rapidly, distinctly and fervently by the Rev. Howard Melish, a young man of twenty-nine, give a strong impression of the new exemplar of the Church militant who is expected to make a distinct figure in the life of Brooklyn, the City of Churches.

Nature's Greatest Cure For Men and Women

Swamp-Root Is the Most Perfect Healer and Natural Aid to the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder Ever Discovered.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life.

I received promptly the sample bottle of your great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root. I had an awful pain in my back, over

MR. T. S. APKER.

the kidneys, and had to urinate from four to seven times a night, often with smarting and burning. Brick dust would settle in the urine. I lost twenty pounds in two weeks, and thought I would soon die. I took the first dose of your Swamp-Root in the evening at bed time, and was very much surprised; I had to urinate but once that night, and the second night I did not get up until morning. I have used three bottles of Swamp-Root, and today am as well as ever.

I am a farmer, and am working every day, and weigh 190 pounds, the same that I weighed before I was taken sick.

Gratefully yours,

Sec. F. A. & I. U. 504. T. S. APKER.
April 9th, 1903. Marsh Hill, Pa.

There comes a time to both men and women when sickness and poor health bring anxiety and trouble hard to bear; disappointment seems to follow every effort of physicians in our behalf, and remedies we try have little or no effect. In many such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring, and not knowing what the disease is or what makes us sick. Kind nature warns us by certain symptoms, which are unmistakable evidence of danger, such as too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, scalding irritation, pain or dull ache in the back—they tell us in silence that our kidneys need doctoring. If neglected now, the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in quickly relieving such troubles. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. In taking this wonderful new discovery, Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered.

Swamp-Root a Blessing To Women

My kidneys and bladder gave me great trouble for over two months and I suffer-

MRS. E. AUSTIN.

ed untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

Gratefully yours,

MRS. E. AUSTIN,
19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle FREE by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—If you are sick or "feel badly" write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

ONE OF THE WAYS

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"Tell me," I said, "how have you learned the way of happiness?"

She was so calm and peaceful, and sometimes even merry, that one seemed to feel happiness in the atmosphere around her, and yet, when her face was in repose—it was a forceful face—thereon much history, mostly sad, was written. I who knew much of what her life had been wondered how she had found the magic.

She did not answer me at once. She was not given to confidences, and, though we were friends, we held to the reserve that lies between all good friends in the sphere of the big things of life. And happiness is one of the biggest things in the world. I wanted her secret.

"Tell me," I repeated, "how have you learned the way of happiness?"

"Not to care too much for anything—or anyone," she said slowly, adding the last after a momentary pause.

She looked at me with an inquiring uplift of her brows as if to see how I would take her answer. Again I marveled. I remembered her in her first youth, warm-hearted and impulsive, given to enthusiastic fancies and affiliations, which, for the time being, were consuming and absorbing.

She was always searching for the happiness just beyond; the happiness that seemingly came near, only to slip away, no matter how closely she might press it. Often she thought she held it in her grasp. Once she was sure.

George Eliot wrote: "A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts."

This woman of whom I am telling was sure she had found happiness when she not only accepted a love, but gave herself into its absolute possession. She was dominated, ruled and swayed into utter oblivion of everything else in the world. There was no one—nothing—but the man under whose spell she had fallen. She followed him whither he led without a question; seeing with his eyes, animated by his thoughts, living by his words; and his words and thoughts painted on enormous but flimsy canvases.

While he remained to her the man she believed him to be, she knew Paradise. He was one of the men who play with souls and the walls of her Paradise had no firm foundation. Presently they crumbled, leaving her alone, half perished in the wreckage. There was none to help her; she must either lie prone or rise unassisted.

Slowly she dragged her feet from the ruin and shook her garments free of its soil. When she went back to the world, she was as she is now: apparently care-free, gay and light-hearted.

While I was thinking, she had been busily at work—she is always working—with a snatch of song falling from her lips. She must have read my thoughts, for suddenly she asked: "Have you solved the riddle?"

I shook my head.

"Just don't care too much," she advised, and smiled.

"Has there never been another?" I ventured.

Her short silence was a confession, but when her eyes met mine, they were as calm and placid as a deep pool reflecting the sky on a quiet summer day.

"Yes, once," she answered at last, without reserve, "a long time after. We were good friends and comrades," she went on. "At least I thought it was only friendship until a little bit of deceit and neglect angered me so furiously that it hurt me. I was strong too much. It hurt—for an hour—then I remembered to be strong and made myself stop caring: Cool friendship is better. It does not leave a wound when people turn away, as they do sometimes. The stoic's philosophy is very comfortable. I've given up trying to pull the strings of the world," she explained quaintly.

"But there are the memories," I persisted.

"Do not be a victim to recollections," she replied, unmoved.

"And the scars of the struggle," I ventured.

"No battle worth the name is without its scars. The wounds are healed," she said.

Unconvinced, I made another venture. "Isn't your indifference selfish?" I questioned.

She put out her hand with a deprecating gesture.

"You don't understand," she answered. "It is not indifference. If we are no longer fretting for the unattainable, if we get the most out of what we have, if we are at peace with ourselves, can we not give to the world something of our own composure? Calmness may not be exhilarating happiness, but at least, it is peace," she assured me with a smile that lighted her face as sunshine illumines a cloud.

"Travel my way," she urged. "I believe I am right."

Do you think she is?

Colds. Their Proper Treatment and Cure.

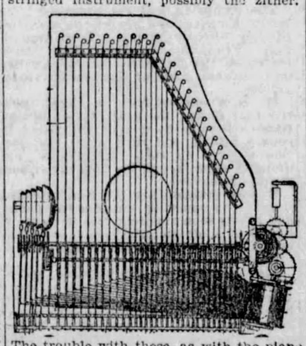
Commonly, the first symptom of a "cold" is a chilly feeling, accompanied by sneezing, or a tickling in the throat. The most frequent of external causes are draughts, wet or cold feet, or going from hot rooms suddenly into cold ones. More frequently there is an inner cause—namely the stagnation of the blood caused by constipation or biliousness. Almost the first symptom is the feeling of cold in the feet and increased discharge from the nose.

No one ever takes cold unless constipated, or exhausted, and having what we call mal-nutrition, which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of nerve force. Tonics consisting of large portions of alcohol, iron or cod liver oil do not bring the desired changes in the blood, because they do not enter the system and are not absorbed into the blood, with the exception of the alcohol, which shrivels up the red blood corpuscles when it *does* come in contact with them. We recommend the botanical extract of Dr. Pierce because it contains no alcohol, and offers a reasonable and scientific method of treating the blood, by improving the nutritive functions of the patient. The "Golden Medical Discovery" accomplishes this, by first restoring the enfeebled digestive organs, so that food, the natural tissue builder, will be digested and assimilated.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach.

Self-Playing Zither.

Among the many things which go to make a home congenial and attractive to its occupants there are very few which take rank in front of a musical instrument. Thousands of homes in this country have found a place for an organ or piano during the last score of years, and hours of time have been spent in patient practice to enable the player to perform well enough to entertain the listeners. Other thousands have taken up the banjo, guitar and mandolin, or some other stringed instrument, possibly the zither.



The trouble with these, as with the piano and organ, is that so much time must be taken up in practicing before the player can play even simple pieces. Some, growing impatient at their slow progress, have longed to produce the music without all the study and practice, and in recent years this has been provided for as far as the piano and organ are concerned. After this it will also be possible to produce sweet music on the zither—one of the most difficult instruments to master—without taking the time to learn the art. Our picture shows how a set of hammers and an actuating mechanism have been applied to produce the music. The little spring or electric motor is geared to a shaft, which carries the tune cylinders. The location of the pins on these cylinders determines the tune to be played, for the pins serve to actuate the hammers as the motor revolves the cylinders. As these are interchangeable, there is really no limit to the music which this sweet instrument can now be made to produce.

BRILLIANTS.

Pleasantry will often cut clean through
Hard knots that gravity would scarce undo.
—Horace.

Deal meekly, gently, with the hopes that guide
Go, breathe it in the ear
Of all who doubt and fear,
And say to them, "Be of good cheer."
—Longfellow.

The lowliest brother straying from thy side;
If right, they bid thee tremble for thine own:
If wrong, the verdict is for God alone!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

What is to come we know not. But we know
That what has been was good—was good to show.
Better to hide, and best of all to bear.
We are the masters of the days that were;
We have lived, we have loved, we have suffered
* * * even so.
Shall we not take the ebb who had the flow?
Life was our friend. Now, if it be our foe—
Dear, though it spoil and break us—need we care
What is to come?
—W. E. Henley.

CAME FROM COFFEE

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began With Coffee.

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine.

"I had several physicians nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did so but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now 8 years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy.

"I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Memoirs of Henry Villard. This is an interesting work, published in two volumes, which narrate the story of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and how he won eminence in his adopted country. Coming from Germany, absolutely without resources except those which lay within himself, Henry Villard became a power, first in the newspaper, and later in the financial world. As a field correspondent during the civil war, his memoirs give graphic glimpses of the men and events of the day. And as founder in Oregon of the railway and steamship companies which gave such an impetus to the development of that great state, his story imparts much information concerning the progress of the west.

Kwaidan, or Weird Tales, is a book of short stories by Lafcadio Hearn, a famous writer of books relating to Japan. The present volume contains old stories of Japan, most of them taken from ancient Japanese book. They embody queer old beliefs in magic and the supernatural.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

By the Good Sainte Anne. Anne Chapin Ray, best known as a writer of stories for older girls, is the author of this novel. The scene of it is laid in or near modern Quebec, and in developing the plot, various places of interest around the city are vivaciously described, thus adding to the charm of the book, which is mainly occupied with the love affair of its heroine, Nancy Howard.

Life and Death. A Hindu legend called Life and Death, gives title to the book which contains a little group of stories and legends, translated from the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz by Jeremiah Curtin. The sketches can best be described as literary fragments gathered from various sources. The book is illustrated with pictures of Sienkiewicz's house and estate.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Cadets of Gascony, by Burton E. Stevenson, is a book containing two stories of dashing adventure, of narrow escapes, of romantic love and hardly won happiness. They are full of the spirit of youth and go with a rush.

The Failure, by Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., relates the story of a young man who was "unlucky." Misfortune attended his every effort though his courage never failed, but the story leaves him rich in hope and the love of the woman he has won. Mr. Bloomingdale writes as people would talk and his stories are filled with vitality.

To Windward is a breezy story by Henry Rowland, in which the action is partly upon the water and partly upon land. It concerns the struggles of a young man to win a place in the world. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

A Knight of Columbia. General Charles King's name is signed to this book, and in his popular manner he tells a stirring story of love and war during the opening years of the conflict between the North and South. It is a story which General King's many admirers will consider his best. The Hobart Co., 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Yeoman. One of the English novelists, Charles B. Burrow, is the author of The Yeoman, a story which tells of a farmer who loved to verge of insanity the land which had been in his family for generations. It is a gloomy, though well-written story. John Lane, 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Grafters, by Francis Lynde, is the story of a railroad grab, and a stirring tale of political grafting and how it was bested by a smart young lawyer. It is an excellent novel, illustrating corrupt politics and the men who "graft." There is a love interest to lend the book the requisite touch of romance. It is illustrated with fine drawings and published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Shame of the Cities. The articles which make up this book are written by Lincoln Steffens and deal with municipal corruption in the large cities of the United States. The stories of wrong doing and the efforts to unearth the proofs and punish the sinners are told in an intensely dramatic way. The charges which are made are supported by evidence which cannot be denied. The articles first appeared in McClure's Magazine and have attracted much attention. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

Jiu-Jitsu. The meaning of this title is physical training for women after Japanese methods. Jiu-Jitsu is a system of training for the body that has been used in Japan for over 2,500 years. The author, H. Irving Hancock, gives in the book a careful description of the various exercises belonging to the system, made clear by numerous illustrations.

American Problems. The problems which are discussed in the book by Joseph A. Vance, are the Labor question, the Liquor problem and Municipal Government. Mr. Vance discusses these questions in a simple but convincing way, and offers suggestions as to what may be done to bring about a better state of affairs. The Winona Publishing Co., 195 State St., Chicago.

Rossetti. Arthur C. Benson has written the life of the famous poet-artist, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. A careful sketch of his life precedes a consideration of his literary works and his paintings. After which comes an analysis of his character. The volume is a valuable contribution to Rossetti literature. The Macmillan Co., New York.

HIS IDEA.

Photographer—Do you want me to take a full picture of your husband?

Mrs. Booze—No; he's not a bit attractive when he's drunk.

Love and Eggs.

A correspondent of the Sterling Bulletin is reciting some anecdotes of many years ago when he was a country boy in Ohio. "I well remember," he says, "the first girl I went to see. I can tell the very kind of a night; it was winter time and cold. The girl's mother had put a basket of eggs in the sitting room to keep them from freezing. After we got clear of the old folks I was sitting on one side of the room and the girl on the other, and after talking a little she moved her chair nearer the middle of the room, at the same remarking that I seemed a little distant. I took the hint and got up to move my chair and stepped into the basket of eggs. There must have been ten dozen, and I guess I broke every one of them. Since then I have been in the war, passed through nine earthquakes in Southwestern Colorado, one Kansas cyclone, had the cholera, smallpox and measles, been in two railroad wrecks, heard Jerry Simpson speak twice, listened to Carrie Nation and had frozen feet, but none of these was any comparison to the trouble I was in when I found myself in the basket of eggs.

"In trying to get out I fell and I managed to get the eggs all over myself as well as the carpet. The girl's mother heard the fuss and came bulging into the room, saw the mess she might be in, and as she came she yelled, 'what in thunder is the matter?' And that fool girl stood there laughing fit to kill. I was meek as Mary's little lamb and I tried to tell her I would pay for the eggs. 'Pay nothing, you green little puppy; you should be at home with your ma.'"—Kansas City Journal.

Japanese Rifles.

The rifle of the Japanese is similar to that of the Russians in weight, in the use of smokeless powder and in carrying five cartridges which are fired with the same rapidity. It is superior to that of the Russians in that its maximum danger zone is 600 metres, against 500 metres for the Russians, and its cartridges having but two thirds the weight, a soldier can carry twenty more of them.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

In what part of the United States is most attention given to the Angora goat industry?—T., Randolph, Iowa.

Will some one please give me the best formula for concrete for building purposes? And can it be used from cellar bottom up, foundations, etc.?—C., Farmington, Iowa.

Will some reader of The Blade who has good success in running an incubator please state when to add the moisture? Also how to manage the temperature, and greatly oblige an anxious reader.—O. O.

Has any one tried gasoline for knotty entrails in sheep? Or is there any other remedy?—S., Hammond, Neb.

I have been taking The Blade for quite a long time and have never seen the pumpkin discussed as yet by your readers. I would like the opinion of some "up-to-date" farmers on the food value of the pumpkin relative to increase of milk or butter fat; also, does the pumpkin replenish or deplete the fertility of the soil? The farmers in this part of the state grow them with the corn for a fall feed. How do they compare with the carrot for early feeding?—Pumpkin, Marshall Co., W. Va.

I have a calf that has a swollen place just under its jaw, like enlarged glands. It wheezes and has become thin. Has any reader had a case of this kind, and if so what is the remedy?—H., Adrian, Mich.

Will some of The Blade readers kindly tell me what is the matter with my cow and what to do for her? About a year ago there was a lump formed in one of her teats and she began to give bloody milk out of it. Lately she had a calf and I have to pick that teat open every time I milk her; then the milk comes all right, but sometimes it is bloody. Will some one give me a remedy through your paper?—A., Greeneville, Tenn.

I have four hogs that weigh about 125 pounds each and they cannot stand on their front feet. They have not walked for two months. They seem to have the right use of their hind feet. Please give cause and cure.—K., Wallace, W. Va.

Will some of the many readers of The Blade tell me what is the matter with my shepherd dog's ears? Inside, the drum of his ear looks as if it had been scalded and is very sore and tender, but does not run. It has been that way for two or three years. Can some one tell me what to do for it?—E., Ozark, Ark.

I would like a recipe for a three-year-old colt. I have one that got cut on a barbed wire fence last fall. It is swollen some, does not seem to heal up very fast; it seems to be a little better when it exercises.—J., Troy, Mich.

Will some one tell me what ails my shoat? It weighs about 125 pounds; it is healthy and in good flesh, but when it eats it makes a noise like some one snoring, only louder. The man of whom I bought it has another that is worse than this one. He does not know, unless it was feeding hot boiled potatoes. Would be pleased to find out whether I had better fatten him or will it be safe to keep him until fall.—B., Central Lake, Mich.

I bought an apple tree from an agent representing a firm having, or claiming to have, a variety named the "Missing Link." This was in September, 1902 and he then had an apple, perfectly sound, ostensibly grown on a Missing Link tree in 1902, and another, partially decayed, said to have grown in 1901. Another tree agent thinks it all bogus, as he says, an apple will hardly keep so long as that by ordinary means, and that the best of keepers seldom keep later than May. I suspect it is a fake. What do the Farmstead readers think, or what are the facts in such a case—is an apple as late as till September perfectly sound, or for over a year and a half partially so.—M., Russellville, Tenn.

Formaldehyde.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell me how to make formaldehyde. The Wisconsin Agriculturist gives a sure method (so it says) for making a solution with formaldehyde as the base, to destroy smut spores in grain of all kinds, just previous to sowing. Any instructions or information in this regard will be appreciated and acted on because smut is a curse in our county.—L., Shelby, Mich.

Formaldehyde is a gas, which is absorbed by water; and it is this solution that is meant. You can not manufacture it. It is made by manufacturers of chemicals. You can buy it of all first-class dealers in agricultural supplies.

Hens Picking Feathers.

I keep brown leghorn hens and this spring they began eating their feathers till they were bare in places and they are still picking them. Please inform me what makes them pick their feathers and if there is a remedy for it.—W., Fennville, Mich.

You should read the Farmstead carefully, and save the answers of interest. We gave a reply to a similar query from another subscriber some time ago, which we reproduce; but we do not like to reprint, as it takes space we need.

The trouble is, their food does not contain the constituents they need. In the summer, chickens eat bugs, worms and insects, which supply the animal food they need. At this time of the year they can not get such food. Feed them raw meat scraps, obtained from the butchers, and plenty of it. See also that they have green bones. If you have not a bone cutter, take a sharp axe or hatchet, and chop up fresh bones obtained from the butcher. Bones that you have cooked will not do. See also that they have plenty of fine gravel, and a little slacked lime will be appreciated by the hens.

Twin Heifers.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell T., of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., his twin heifers will make just as good milch cows as if they were not twins, or probably better. Superstition does not count in this case.—H., Six Mile, W. Va.

Raising Peanuts.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to R. D., Westgate, Iowa, will say I have raised peanuts on a small scale several times. They require a rich, sandy loam. Don't plant till danger of frost is past. The seed can generally be purchased at any grocery. The shuck should be removed, but be careful not to break the brown inner skin or husk. Plant from three to five kernels in a hill, about 2 by 3½ feet apart; cultivate the same as you would corn, until the vines get to setting. Then they should not be disturbed, as they will cover much of the ground by midsummer. Then spread a spade of earth over the central part of each hill. They should be gathered before frost in the fall, as it loosens the nuts from the vines. If left long afterwards, they can be either plowed out or pulled gently, pulling and loosening the earth around each hill beforehand. If the patch is small they can be immediately picked off the vines. Then spread them out to dry, or stack for a few days, then pick. The one enemy I have had to contend with is field mice, as they gnaw off the stems and bury the nuts some three or four inches deep. Under favorable conditions they are very prolific and easy to raise.—F., Ottawa, Kan.

Those Sheep.

Editor Farmstead: Referring to the query of P., Salisbury, Mo., in The Blade of March 31: I have had sheep eat that way after being fed freely of salt. After death a stiff rope of blood would hang from the heart, and the gall bladder will be full and large. Salt may be all right when feeding grain heavy, or on rich pasture, but most cattlemen and sheepmen have quit using it here.—S., Hammond, Neb.

Cure for Scratches.

Editor Farmstead: Tell J. H. Rufus, Roane county, West Virginia, that a sure cure for scratches is to take fresh butter, one pound, Burgundy pitch, 2 ounces, spirits turpentine, 2 ounces, pulverized red precipitate, 1¼ ounces. Melt the pitch and all the butter, stirring well together, in an earthen dish; remove from the fire and when a little cool add the spirits of turpentine and lastly the precipitate, stirring until cool. Apply well every evening, after being well washed and dried.—B., Central Lake, Mich.

That Ailing Cow.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W. C. W., of Ashland, his cow is affected with imperfect circulation of the blood through the spine. This will cause weakness of the nerves, and if not treated properly, will bring on paralysis, and this will mean death. Take 4 ounces of saltpeter, 2 ounces of copperas, pulverize 1 pound of charcoal bicarbonate of soda and sulphur, 4 ounces of gentian, 5 pounds of linseed meal; mix thoroughly. Give one tablespoonful twice a day, morning and evening.—S., Leroy, Mich.

To Keep Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead: Tell S., of Bedford, Ind., to dig a small hole in the ground the size of his cabbage head and bind the cabbage overinit, placing all the leaves up around the head and leaving the roots fast in the ground and then cover the head 4 to 8 inches deep. They will keep good and grow all winter. Cabbage fixed in this way, with no heads at all and almost eaten up by worms, will grow all winter and be new, tender cabbage in the spring. I have tried this plan for more than 25 years and never last one yet. You can go take them out any time in winter and they will be nice and white and tender—much more delicate if they had been pulled and buried.—H., Six Mile, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W. S. K., of Endicott, W. Va., to pull cabbage late in the fall, when dry, before it has been frozen, store in a cool, dark, damp, cellar, where the temperature will be as near down to the freezing point as possible. Place the first layer on the floor with the roots upward, and the next layer on the top of this, and so on. Leave all roots and leaves on the stalks. Be sure to plant a winter cabbage. Danish ball head is good. Set good plants about July 15 or later. Summer grown cabbage will not keep long.—C., Ashtabula, O.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W. K. S., Endicott, W. Va., I always keep through the winter by sinking sugar barrels into the ground within a couple of inches of the top and pack the cabbage into them and keep boards on for covers. They always come out white and clean. B., Central Lake, Michigan.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell W. S. K., Endicott, W. Va., that if he will take his cabbage late in the fall, cut off the stalks and loose leaves, wrap each head separately in paper, pack in a dry box and keep in a cool place it will keep until late in the spring, nice and fresh as when it was put away.—F., Lodi, O.

Heaves and Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to W., of Highapopka, Fla.: Take of pulverized blood root and wild turnip, equal parts, and thoroughly mixed, then give one teaspoonful once a day in feed. It will cure cough and all mild stages of the heaves.

The best remedy for heaves in horses is to take proper care of their feed, for there is the cause. As a remedy, take: Gentian, lobella, Jamaica ginger, ground licorice and flaxseed meal, each one pound; give a large tablespoonful of this mixture three times a day. Feed ground feed with it. This will cure if the case is not too bad, and if proper care is used in feeding. Do not give too much hay or other loose fodder.—R., Fort Collins, Col.

That Sow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Reader, in reply to his inquiry of March 31, that the unborn pigs are probably dead, because of the blow on the head. I had a fine sow two or three years ago, very fat and healthy and appeared to be the heaviest sow I ever saw, and when she bore pigs all but one was dead and decayed and only one beside the live one had any shape. The live one lived and was as fine a pig as I ever saw. The mother did as well as if all things had been right otherwise. Last winter one of my neighbors fattened and killed a very large sow. She had the bones and skins of a litter of pigs dried up. I have known in my time of two cows being killed for beef. When they were dressed each one had been with calf and had the skeleton of another dead calf. I know of other similar cases, but will not mention them now.—H., Six Mile, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W. C. W., of Ashland, his cow is affected with imperfect circulation of the blood through the spine. This will cause weakness of the nerves, and if not treated properly, will bring on paralysis, and this will mean death. Take 4 ounces of saltpeter, 2 ounces of copperas, pulverize 1 pound of charcoal bicarbonate of soda and sulphur, 4 ounces of gentian, 5 pounds of linseed meal; mix thoroughly. Give one tablespoonful twice a day, morning and evening.—S., Leroy, Mich.

Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one (we have mislaid the paper) says that his calves are all right when born, but after they have sucked once or twice they have a diarrhoea and die. We should certainly say that this is caused by something fed to the cows. Sour ensilage, beet refuse, or some other sour, watery or cathartic food. Grain is so dear that people with stock try many different feeds. Instead of good dry hay or cornstalks, corn, oats, bran and middlings, as of yore. Of course change to safe feed is the remedy in sight. We take it for granted that the calves have been kept dry and warm.—R., Toledo, O.

Editor Farmstead:—Calves will always die if they take scours before they are 24 hours old. To cure same, make a quart of strong coffee, take a long necked bottle, fill almost full with coffee. Milk from the cow to fill the bottle full; drench the calf with this. You will not have to repeat the dose. I have used this remedy on 25 or 30 without failure.—S., Rummells, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—If G. W. R., of Wanatch, Ind., will follow strictly these directions, he will lose no more calves with scours: At the first indication, give one tablespoonful of laudanum mixed with two tablespoonfuls of castor oil. Give this six hours after the calf has been fed. One dose is enough. Feed the calf very scantily until entirely cured. Have had experience with 40 calves this spring and have not lost a calf.—L., Elkdale, N. Y.

Several Replies.

Editor Farmstead:—Herewith you will find several answers to queries in your issue of April 14.

I. E. E., Buchanan, Mich., will find that cayenne pepper well mixed in the food for chickens, will keep off disease; a tablespoonful to a dozen hens about every four days. I never was bothered with my chickens when using this remedy.

The mare of J. H., of Rufus, Boone county, W. Va., is afflicted with too much treatment. Let the mare rest in a dry place for a few weeks. Keep her feet dry.

The idea that the small potatoes will make good seed is like trying to make a good hog from a "runt." It takes good, strong seed of any kind to give good, strong results. N. T. R., of Robinson's Mills, should stick to his choice potatoes for seed.

J. W. B., of Worthington, W. Va.: The process of saving shredded fodder is: By hand we pull, or shred, the blades from the stalk. When our hands are full we place it between the stalks, with the butt of the blades upward, and let it remain there two or three days, or until cured; then, after enough dew falls in the evening to dampen it, we bind it in bundles, and it is ready to put away. Care should be used in keeping the fodder dry. Putting it away damp, or not thoroughly cured, is what causes mold or mildew.

Tell R. D., of Westgate, Iowa, that peanuts are grown by planting in rows, like corn, and cultivated the same as corn, leaving a good flat hill for the nuts to bed in. I think he is too far north to succeed.

The best method to keep cabbage over winter is to hole it away, out of doors, like potatoes. Pull the roots up with the heads attached. Be careful to have good drainage, so water will not run onto them, and cover so as to keep them from freezing. It can be kept in this way till May.—E., Harlan, Ky.

That Sick Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—To L., of Pikeville, Tenn., in Blade of March 31: It is quite possible that your cow has been kept for a long time on unsuitable food: that makes her sick, faint and dizzy. I am not sure. But as no one else answers, change of feed sometimes works wonders. Give her good, warm bran mashes, good hay or grass. If she will eat it, and good, clean grain—no ensilage or other doubtful feed. The change can do her no harm, and may do much good. In addition to this, we should want the advice of some one who understands the diseases of animals in general.—R., Toledo, O.

Hollow Horn Again.

Editor Farmstead:—I see many opinions expressed in The Blade in regard to hollow horn. I have always attended to cattle from my youth until now. I am about 60 years of age, and do not believe that there is any such disease as hollow horn. This is a disease caused by indigestion. It will affect other digestive organs. The spine becomes affected. Give plenty of good food. If the horns are cold there is a lack of proper circulation of blood through the spine. When we hear of this complaint, we know they are off their feed. Dissolve one pound of glauber salts, give at one dose; then give, after the physic has worked, this condition powder: Copperas, two ounces; saltpetre, two ounces; ginger, four ounces; gentian, four ounces; linseed meal, five pounds. Give a tablespoonful in a bran mash, and there will be no more hollow horn.—S., Leroy, Michigan.

Editor Farmstead:—Hollow horn is a disease running from the head along the backbone to the end of the tail. Feel the skin along the back and see how tight it is. Follow on to the tail, and a few inches from the end you will find no bone—called wolf in the tail. Part the hair and split to the hollow; put some salt in it and tie it up with a rag. Now for the hollow horn. Take good vinegar and put as much fine salt in it as will dissolve. Take a good syringe and draw a pretty good load in it; place the tube in the hole of the ear, with a little care to have it enter the head—both ears. She will snort and shake her head. Then begin to loosen the hide on her back by means of both hands, to raise it up as far along as you can, and the cure is effected. No repeating to be done.—F., Geneva, Ind.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Time for Pulpit Activity.

New York Times.

There is today, perhaps, more morality of a kind than ever before, certainly more of the humanitarian impulse. But in the words of Isaiah, "Every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards," and the time is ripe for the preacher on sin, who with the true prophetic voice and power, can put the new and complicated activities of modern life in subjection to moral law, so that it will be as disgraceful and appear to men themselves to be as dishonest to steal indirectly through corporations as to pick a neighbor's pocket. We know all about corporation thimble-rigging, bad faith in speculations, "graft" in labor unions, bribery in politics. But our eyes are not opened to their full significance or our consciences aroused to our own responsibility.

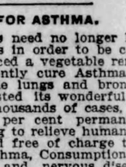
Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

The Separator News

Did you think all separators were alike—that any kind was good enough—that makers of bucket bowl separators would tell you their machines are poor? Some dairymen have thought so—have dropped a bunch of money that way. But **you'll not** if you investigate—read The Separator News—learn that

Separators are Vastly Different

A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in fly time. Separators are just as different. The Separator News tells how, tells it plainly, tells why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim twice as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—is issued periodically—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. O-231



The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

Bottle Holder for the Baby.

How to keep the baby quiet is a problem which perplexes many a father and mother. Its laughing and crowing are as sweet as music, but its crying not only grates on the ear, but goes to the hearts of its parents as well. As for the other people who happen to be within the sound of its voice, they are prone to offer advice as to the best way to hush the infant's cries. Now, the cause may be anything from a pin to the colic; sometimes it is crying for food. It is the duty of the mother or nurse to see that its bottle is

located so that the child can get its food, but the bottle may get dislodged without anyone noticing it for a time. A Philadelphia inventor has just introduced a bottle-holding device which will make it impossible for the bottle to slip from the child's mouth accidentally. It is not improbable that with a few weeks' use of this invention the child would learn unconsciously to turn in one position and reach up its mouth to find the nipple of the bottle. This device consists of a simple clamping arrangement mounted on a curved rod. At the opposite end of this rod is a flat head, which is inserted in a slotted support, and is capable of adjustment. It is intended that the slotted support shall be fixed on the carriage in such a position that the bottle will be within easy reach of the child's mouth. Another holder can be attached to the crib, and still another to a block, to be placed on the floor when the child is lying there. In short, everywhere the baby is placed one of these bottle holders should be found, as it insures the child being fed on time, even should the nurse or mother have other duties to attend to and be obliged to neglect the child.

Get My Book, if Sick.

Don't Send a Penny.

Don't send a penny.
Just wait till you see what I can do.
Let me take the risk. Let me prove up first what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. The Restorative will gain your friendship, your endorsement, if you test it. And for a whole month you can use it without the slightest risk.

I will tell you of a druggist near you who will furnish six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial.

I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, "It did not help me," that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am using it as plainly, as clearly as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt that this offer is made on Lonor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—in an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand a test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am succeeding everywhere, and here is the secret of my success. I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality, the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation. Then my real success began. Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Thousands are accepting my offer, and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get well, and these are difficult cases, too. And the forty-first has nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others who are sick, of my offer. Don't let a sick friend

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid

DR. C. S. FERRIS.
He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, nervous vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the wonderful healing power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is the kind that will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the sufferings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5143 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

ODD COURTSHIPS.

Of the late Field Marshal Count Waldersee it is said that he proposed to Princess Noer, who became his wife, under the following circumstances: The princess had been shopping and had a small parcel in her hand when he met her, saluted and turned around to accompany her to the door of her residence. The princess held out the parcel to him. He looked distressed. She affected not to understand why. He reminded her of the severe rule prohibiting military men of every degree from carrying in the street parcels or even ladies' wraps. She told him that the rule was absurd, and that in this instance it must be disregarded, or else——. He laughed, took the parcel and called next day to know what penalty he would have incurred had he not broken the rule. She made a saucy reply. Both handled words half-gay, half-sentimental, with the consequence that the visit ended in an engagement.

Among the Yao Midos, one of the many Burmese-Tartar people, the young men woo their wives absolutely without words, but to the sound of music. On the first day of winter they have a great feast, at which all the marriageable girls gather and listen to the music made by the bachelors, who sit under the desire tree," each playing his favorite instrument. As the maiden he loves passes him the youth plays louder and more feelingly. If the girl ignores him and passes on he knows that she will have none of him; if she steps up to him and lays a flower upon the instrument he jumps up, grasps her by the hand, takes care not to drop the flower, and they go away together.

When a Dyak of Borneo makes love he helps the girl in the hardest portion of her daily toil. If she smiles upon him, no matter how sweetly, he does not immediately respond, but waits until the next dark night. Then he steals to her house and wakens her as she lies asleep beside her parents. The parents, if they approve, make no sign, but sleep on—or pretend to. If the girl accepts she rises and takes from her lover the betel and sweetmeats he has brought her. That seals their betrothal and he departs as he came, neither speaking nor being spoken to.

SOWING AND REAPING.

I planted seed, and then forgot the deed;
And lo! in after years, I found a tree
Which made the cross on which my soul would bleed,
When I was called to mount my Calvary.

The seed, a word that wounded one poor heart;
The tree was hate, I found when love I sought;
My cross, the woe that never will depart
Because of one forgotten, careless thought.

Ah me, the woe! I might have sown some good,
And reaped a harvest of the choicest grain;
But this my fate, to bear my cross of wood,
And with my heavy burden sigh in pain.

—Llewellyn Williams in Buffalo Telegram.

With the Old Masters.

Dante was working out the details of his "Inferno."

"I don't see how I can make it really horrible," he said, "unless I put in a few gramophones."

Wishing to give the devil his due, however, he abandoned the idea.

Chesterfield was dictating a letter to his son.

"Replying to your inquiry about the proper tool for eating pie," he said, "I beg to state that a razor will do very nicely. If it begins to pull, use your fingers."

Reluctantly enclosing a check for 10 shillings, he mailed the epistle.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

French Money.

Please give a good history of the moncy of France.—C. A. S., Hastings, Mich.

We wish you had specified what you really wanted. The editor of the Bureau is not a mind reader and can not tell what you were thinking of when you wrote the above. The unit of French money is the franc, which is worth 19.3 cents in gold in our currency. The franc is divided by the decimal system into decimes and centimes. The decime is not in practical use. French money is reckoned in francs and centimes, a centime being one-hundredth of the franc. This system was adopted about a century ago.

Will you please learn to write your state as well as your postoffice address?

Four-Leaved Clover.

Please tell me what you can of the four-leaved clover, its rarity, whence it can be found and why it is sought for.—F. G., Pikeville, Ala.

The common white clover has a leaf of three lobes. Once in a while a leaf of it is found with four lobes. It is a "sport"—a variation from the normal. If you will go into a field of white clover and search, you will probably easily find a four-parted leaf. There is a silly superstition that to find a four-parted leaf means good luck. The matter is not worth the importance you seem to attach to it.

The Cornflower.

Is there any difference among bachelor's buttons, cornflowers and ragged robins? Please give their differences or their similarities.—G. G. H., Portland, Ind.

It is utterly impossible to answer. All three of these names are given each to entirely different flowers; and what you call a cornflower may not be what goes by that name in another section. The term cornflower is given in some sections to the wild poppy (red); in others, to the blue-bottle (centaurea cyanus), a blue flower. Bachelor's buttons is applied to lychnis diurna (red campion), to centaurea nigra (knapweed), to ranunculus aconitifolius (white), and to ranunculus acris (yellow.) The name ragged robin is given to lychnis flos-calculi, to gomphrena globosa (globe amaranth), scabiosa succisa, polygala lutea, and other flowers.

Free Silver.

A Bryan Democrat says we had free unlimited coinage of both gold and silver up to 1873. Is he correct?—D. M. S., Busch, Okla.

Technically he is right; really he is wrong, for this reason: A double standard is impossible. The market value of gold and silver bullion varies with regard to each other, and no law can keep the value of the pure gold in the gold dollar and of the pure silver in the silver dollar at an equality. We changed the ratio once, and the fineness of our coins at least twice, in order to keep an equality; but it was no use. When the gold in the dollar was worth a cent or two more than a silver dollar, the gold was exported, because then its value is determined by its weight, not by its nomination. The same thing was true when the silver in the silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar.

But the immense discoveries of silver in the west had the effect of cheapening that metal and the act of 1873, abolishing the free coinage of the silver dollar, was the proper and wise step to take. The supply of silver was greater than the world's needs, and all of the great commercial nations recognized it. The countries of continental Europe recognized it, and stopped the free coinage of legal tender silver. England had long before adopted the gold standard; so her monetary system could not be upset by the fall in silver. About 1880, the silver in a silver dollar was worth about 93 or 94 cents. It has kept on declining, until now it is worth only about 50 cents. No law can change that value. To allow any man to take silver bullion to the mint, and have 48 cents' worth of it coined into a dollar, would simply mean that gold would go out of circulation, and we would have nothing but silver, as is the case with Mexico.

Gen. G. B. McClellan.

Will you please give me a concise and critical estimate of the career and public services of Gen. George Brinton McClellan?—C. B. P., Clinton, N. Y.

George Brinton McClellan stood high at West Point in mathematics, and when he graduated he was placed in the engineer corps. He was with this corps in the Mexican war. In 1857 he resigned his commission as captain in the army to go as civil engineer with the Illinois Central railroad. When the civil war broke out, he was made a major general of Ohio volunteers. He gained some early advantages in the West Virginia campaign, and had the remarkable good fortune, in consequence, to be made a major general in the regular army, and commander of the army of the Potomac.

McClellan lacked the inborn qualities of a great commander. He was an engineer in nature. He was splendid in building fortifications and roads, but he had not the qualities which make a successful "fighting" general. He did not lack courage, but he was too cautious. He was afraid to take the risks that any commander must take to make a success. Personally he was very popular with his men; and had he possessed the fiery dash of Sheridan, the cool calculation of Sherman, or the dogged persistence of Grant, he would have ended the war before it came out of it with the honors that fell to Grant. But it was not in him to make a great commander. Really, both sides went to war without having a commander experienced in warfare; and the war had to drag along until the men possessing the necessary qualities were educated by warfare, and had come to the front.

Canadian Money.

Please explain how the exchange of money is made between the United States and Canada. When our money is worth 20 cents more on the dollar. If I were to send a check to Canada, would it bring more than its face value?—O. L. D., Lore City, O.

Canadian money is of the same denominations and values as our own. It is not current in this country, no more than ours is over there. The discount of 20 cents on the dollar is simply imposed by business men for the trouble of handling Canadian money. Some do it and some do not. Toledo being so near Canada, a great deal of Canadian silver is found here. One business man will allow you only 20 cents for a Canada quarter, while the man next door may allow you full value for it. This does not affect checks, etc. They are paid at their face value.

Perry's Victory.

Please publish a short sketch of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.—H. A. G., Saginaw, Mich.

On Feb. 17, 1813, Perry was ordered to Lake Erie. He went at once to Erie, Pa., a port on that lake, and began the building of a fleet. The trees had to be cut in the forest, hewed and shaped, and the vessels built, for we had not a boat on the lakes. He built nine vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,671—much less than that of one modern lake steamer. The Lawrence and Niagara, 500 tons each, were the largest. His force consisted of about 500 landsmen and sailors.

Capt. Barclay, the British commander, had six vessels, of a total of 1,460 tons, and about 500 men. He had 63 cannon, nine more than Perry. On Sept. 10, 1813, Perry moved out from Put-in-Bay to meet Barclay. The fight began about 11 a. m., and at 3 o'clock the British flag was hauled down. Perry capturing the entire British force. His flagship, the Niagara, is now sunk at Erie, Pa.

We know nothing of the particulars of James Bird, and his desertion.

Caesar, Czar, Kaiser.

S. E. L., Rose, N. Y.: The statement by Schmucker you send that the word czar has a Tartar origin is entirely wrong. Schmucker is not recognized as an historical authority because of his unreliability. In fact, few biographical works include him, because of the worthless character of his historical writings, which are numerous. The best thing he did was to drop the "ch" from the spelling of his name, and write it Smucker. Samuel Mosheim Smucker was born in 1823, died in 1863.

We are obliged to you for the high estimation in which you hold The Blade, and the answers in this department to be "reliable and beyond dispute." That is what we try to make them. We never color a reply to favor a theory, a political principle, a religious dogma, or anything else. What we seek is the truth, no matter whether it cuts the editor's ideas or anybody else's.

The fact was stated in one answer in the issue of March 10: "The German word Kaiser is derived from the Latin word Caesar; so is the Russian word Czar, or Tsar."

Two Different Cases.

Would it not be as proper to exclude Tillman, the murderer of Editor Gonzales, from the House, in case he is elected, as to exclude Reed Smoot from his seat in the senate?—D. C. M., Bolivar, N. Y.

Here is a question of a class we dislike one which asks the opinion of the editor instead of asking the facts on which to base an opinion. But we will answer briefly.

If you will turn to the constitution of the United States, you will find that article 1, section 5, says that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

Mr. Smoot was regularly elected, by the legislature of Utah, to his seat in the senate. The only question for the senate to decide is, whether his being a Mormon and an "apostle" in the hierarchy of that church, requires him to surrender his personal and private opinions and make them subservient to the damnable control of the Mormon hierarchy.

The case of Tillman is in the house of representatives, not the senate. It is an entirely different proposition. Tillman is an aspirant for the nomination as representative in congress. If he be nominated and elected, then the question, if it be raised at all, will be for the house of representatives to decide. That Tillman murdered Editor Gonzalez in cold blood is evident. But he was tried for murder and acquitted. The constitution of the United States says, in article 4, section 1, that "full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state." It is a question still undecided whether this means that either house of congress is under this provision. We do not know. It is not a fact, but a theory, that confronts us.

Foreign Coin Values.

Will you please publish the value in United States money of all Europe and pieces of money?—S. J. B., Princeton, Minn.

It is 'too large an order" to give the value of each different coin. Here is the official list of the unit coins (corresponding to our dollar, which is the unit of our money):

Country. Monetary unit.	Value in U. S. gold.
Austria-Hungary—Crown	$0.20.3
Belgium—Franc	.19.3
Denmark—Crown	.26.8
Finland—Mark	.19.3
France—Franc	.19.3
Germany—Mark	.23.8
Great Britain—Pound sterling	4.86.6½
Greece—Drachma	.19.3
Italy—Lira	.19.3
Netherlands—Florin	.40.2
Portugal—Milreis	1.08
Russia—Ruble	.51.5
Spain—Peseta	.19.3
Sweden and Norway—Crown	.26.8
Switzerland—Franc	.19.3
Turkey—Piaster	.04.4

The Latin League.

L. D., Canton, Iowa:—The Latini were an Italian race, which settled in prehistoric times on the broad plains of western Italy, south of the Tiber, and between the sea and the Appenine mountains. At the beginning of the reliable history of Rome, we find Alba Longa ("the long white town") as the head of a loose confederacy of thirty Latin towns, with their common religious sanctuary, on Jupiter Latiaris, on the Alban mount. Rome was first looked upon as a colony of Alba Longa, but early became the ruler of all Latini. In the Latin war, B. C. 340 to 338, the Latins were allied with the Campanians against the Romans; but the winning of the war by the Romans led to the dissolution of the Latin league or confederacy, and the various towns were gradually absorbed into the Roman state. Buy Allen's "Short History of the Roman People," published by Ginn & Co., Boston. It is altogether the best concise history of the Romans published today.

The Latin Union was a monetary agreement entered into by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, in 1865, to maintain an interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc.

Steam From Sap.

If the steam that arises from boiling sap could be saved would it make sugar? If so, enough to pay for saving it?—Reader, Waterbury, Vt.

The steam from the boiling sap of sugar trees, if condensed, would be found to be nothing but water, with a little volatile matter, giving it a slight woody taste and smell. Sugar does not evaporate by heat. The process of boiling the sap is simply to get rid of the water in it.

Sunday and the Sabbath.

I have been reading and studying in The Blade on the subject "Sabbath and Sunday," and I differ somewhat (I do not understand it right) with J. M. G., Ober, Ind., saying there is no chapter in the New Testament containing any reference to the fourth commandment. I would like to know if Hebrews iv, 4 and 8, does not refer to it or to know its meaning through The Blade.—G. R., Layland, O.

The fourth verse of the chapter cited repeats the fourth commandment, of course. We are not responsible for J. M. G.'s statements, however. Probably he was thinking of the fact that Jesus nowhere specifically commanded the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, nor did he make its observance a necessity to eternal life. See Luke x, 25 to 28.

Roosevelt Is "Ro-zy-velt."

As people pronounce President Roosevelt's name differently, please tell me the correct pronunciation of his surname.—W. A., Erie, Va.

The name is pronounced Ro-zy-velt, accent on the first syllable. It is of Dutch derivation, and means "field of roses."

Lincoln's Religious Views.

Please tell me what you know in regard to President Lincoln's religious views. Was he a believer in the divinity of the Bible?—F. G. M., Urbana, Ill.

That is a question which will never be settled. It has been a matter of controversy for many years, and the statements made are radically divergent. We have no bias one way or the other. The only thing of value to us in such a discussion is the truth of the matter, and we do not care which way it goes. The facts seem to be that Lincoln was a pronounced free thinker in his earlier years—up to the time that he became president. Probably the word "agnostic" best describes his attitude toward religion. The burden of evidence seems to indicate this. We all know how tremendously Mr. Lincoln developed mentally under the mighty stress of responsibility in the civil war. It gave him poise, judgment, dignity—in which last he was notably deficient up to that time.

The above statement is not disputed by any one, so far as we know, as to the period before his election to the presidency. But after that? On the one hand, there is no definite statement from himself as to his attitude on religious topics. As regards the second portion of your question—whether Lincoln believed that God has ever made a revelation of his will and wishes to man—there is not one fragment of evidence that Mr. Lincoln ever entertained such an opinion. But there are, on the other hand, allusions in his utterance that can only be reconciled with a belief in the over-ruling providence of God. There are two ways of looking at this. One is, that Lincoln was one of the greatest of American politicians, and therefore he tacity acquiesced in the religious opinions of those who were earnestly supporting the Union cause; for the exaltation of religious enthusiasm on both sides was one of the most remarkable phenomena of the civil war. The other is, that the mighty progress of events convinced him of an overruling providence, which was continually making for the betterment of the human race.

The Treaty of Paris.

In negotiating the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, did Spain demand that we should take possession of the Philippine islands as a colony or territory of the United States?—L. A. E., Sydenham, Ark.

No, Spain made no demands of any kind. She, being the defeated party, and suing for peace, had no right to make any demands whatever. It lay with the United States, as the victor, to impose the terms.

In the protocol signed August 12, 1898, by Secretary of State Day and M. Cambon, the French minister at Washington, who acted on behalf of Spain, the third article reads:

"That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

The treaty of peace was signed at Paris Dec. 10, 1898. Article 3 says:

"Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprending the islands lying within the following lines."

Then the boundaries are set down. There is no stipulation whatever as to the government of the Philippines or their people. All that was left to the United States.

Negroes in the South.

How many negroes are south of Mason and Dixon's line?—H. M., Blair, Miss.

Why did you not ask how many negroes are in the South? Mason and Dixon's line is the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Here are the figures of the negro population of the southern states by the census of 1900:

Alabama	338,980
Arkansas	148,534
District of Columbia	26,046
Florida	86,906
Georgia	427,741
Kentucky	104,512
Louisiana	261,453
Maryland	84,946
Mississippi	378,923
Missouri	55,767
North Carolina	25,476
South Carolina	342,401
Tennessee	190,925
Texas	259,491
Virginia	268,963
West Virginia	14,823

The Pension Order.

Please let me know if the recent ruling entitles a pensioner, aged 68, to an increase, if he be drawing $8 per month.—W. H., New Albany, Ind.

The above is one of many letters of inquiry coming to us regarding the recent pension order. We give herewith an authorized interview with Commissioner Ware:

"The new order, No. 78, is quite simple and easily understood. It does not pertain to widows, minors or dependent parents. It is not in addition to any other pension, for no one can receive more than one pension at the same time and on one but an old soldier is affected by it. Those who draw $12 or more are not affected by it.

"Pensions are of to classes. First, 'old law.' That which the disability occurred in army service and line of duty, rate $6 to $100. Second, 'new law,' disability occurring since the service and not of vicious origin, rate $6 to $12.

"Order No. 78 pertains only to the 'new law' which, under the law of June 27, 1890, modified by the law of May 9, 1900. It pensions the soldier only for disability which incapacitates him from earning a support by manual labor. The infirmity is bodily and not mental. No matter what he may be able to earn with his brain, that pension theory of the United States in all acts of congress and in all decisions on the subject has only considered physical vigor. Brain power has never been considered except where unsoundness of mind has eliminated the ability to perform manual labor. So the test is 'manual labor' and the inability to earn a support. If the disability is due to vicious habits, such disability is not considered. The ability to earn a support means a support of reasonable quality, and near his domicile. He is not obligated to go to the poor-house, or move off where things are cheaper, or to subsist on rice or live in a cellar, or to leave home, friends or kindred and go to distant spots to hunt a job. To illustrate, there is a member of the United States army; if he applied for a pension the question would be: Suppose he was stripped of his office, of his fortune, and of the benevolence of friends, could he go forth in the county of his domicile and earn a support by manual labor? It is not probable that he could. What kind of a machine can he run, for this is an age of machinery? Can he run a locomotive, a lathe, a loom, or only a spade? Can he compete with the Italian, the Hun, the negro, or compete in selling manual labor? He is not a bricklayer, and if he were he must find that class of work, and if a walking delegate did not interfere with him, he might be employed. He must take society in its present conditions, and, if necessary to obtain work, he must join a labor-union. Of course, if he were not a skilled laborer he must enter the class of the unskilled. Under these circumstances I doubt if the judge ould earn money enough even to get into a union. And I think that at 62, instead of being half disabled and entitled to $6 he would be three-fourths disabled and entitled to $10.

"There is something pathetic about all this, but it is a fact that laborers at that age for manual work are not desired and work is only given them out of sympathy, if they can find one can receive more than one pension at the same time and on one but an old soldier is affected by it. Those who draw $12 or more are not affected by it.

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"There is something pathetic about all this, but it is a fact that laborers at that age for manual work are not desired and work is only given them out of sympathy, if they can find one. The fact of total disability is exceedingly common. Some metropolitan journals, with their vast force of laborers, often speak of pensioners as 'sturdy beggars.' These newspaper offices themselves employ young men, and old men have no place in the manual labor necessary to carry on the work. Gen. Black drew a total disability pension while he held the office of commissioner of pensions at $5,000 a year. But his condition absolutely justified the pension, and the high esteem in which he was universally held showed that the public fully acquisced.

"During the administration of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, the pension law called the 'New law' was then in its early stage. Few soldiers of that war were 62 years of age, the bulk of them nearer 54. There were very few as old as 65 and exceedingly few as old as 75, and such as were that old belonged to the 'graybeard' regiments, or were Mexican war soldiers. There was but little pension bureau experience in those days concerning soldiers from 62 to 75, at least not enough to base statistics on, though it was in 1893 and '94 that Judge Lochren established in an experimental way an age limit ranging from 65 to 75. But in Judge Lochren's time only a small army, which did not then over a million men averaged 55 years of age. As time passed by this vast army, crumbling meantime, began to pass the year of 60, while the advance guard was passing 68 and the head of the column was at 65. Experience began to accumulate in the bureau, and year by year the experience of many thousands of lives were added to the statistics of the bureau. It was found that a very great number were totally disabled at 60. It was found that nearly all were one-half disabled at 62, and more disabled at 65 and 68. And as years rolled on it was seen that there were scarcely any who were not totally disabled for manual labor at 70. It was found that service in the army burned the candle at both ends; that it shortened life in youth and shortened it in old age. As Senator Spooner once said with much truth and much wisdom, 'Service in the army was a draft upon the future which must be honored in old age.' Hence it was found in the statistics of the bureau that there was no soldier 62 years of age who was not only a small per cent thereof who could not prove by his neighbors and by medical examination, and to the satisfaction of everybody, that he was one-half disabled. The average of this great army now in age is between 64 and 65 years, but it is safe to say, one-half are 65 years and over, and one-half are 64 years and under. The statistics during Judge Lochren's administration were insufficient to arrive at results. They were considerably so in Mr. Evans' administration. But during the last two years, while the bulk of the army has been passing between 62 and 65 there has been demonstrated that old soldiers should be pensioned for one-fourth and one-half physical disability at those ages, and while much political comment has been made because the order (No. 78) has now been issued it will stand for all time as sound pension law, because it is founded on experience. Nor could these statistics have been formulated earlier.

"The ages of those who went into the army in time of our Civil War were practically the same as in the Mexican War, and at the end of 38 years after the close of a war the events arrange themselves in about the same line, and so it was that Congress 39 years after the Mexican War found by experience that soldiers became pensionable at 62 years. The Mexican War pension was not guesswork, but an intuitive perception of facts. Whether or not civilians who were never in the service are at a disability age when 62 years old is not established, because there are no facts available except general untabulated observation. The facts which have been obtained and tabulated pertain to soldiers. Many a soldier in one day does the work of years. Anybody who has spent six hours in front of an active Confederate battery has lived a long time during those six hours, and the fact that so many soldiers find themselves at maturity suffering from heart disease is but indicative of how rapidly they did live during some eventful day. In the life of a civilian the heart is rarely overtaxed, but in the life of a soldier it often has to do double duty for a long while. And the disabilities from these attacks and overstrain in the long run become apparent and have their effect upon the ability to do manual labor. A day on shipboard during battle or bombardment, or a few months at Andersonville begins to show its effects often before 62.

"It is unnecessary here to discuss the legal aspects. The law gives the department having charge of pensions the right to make rules and regulations concerning proof of disability. Courts take judicial knowledge of established facts and what everybody knows. All executive officers having to decide questions that arise in the performance of their duties have a right to apply the facts of science, the results of experience and the conceded knowledge of mankind, as far as they pertain to the questions involved. And if 95 persons in 100 are totally disabled at 70 years of age, the bureau has a right to apply the knowledge of that fact and save the government the time, trouble and money which comes from the application of the individual case. Much criticism has been expended on the question as to why this pension Order No. 78 was not issued years ago. This has been explained by the foregoing. It has been issued as soon as the statistics could be fully settled. The bureau was obliged to wait for time and observation; but now the facts being established, the order will stand for all time. And forever in the pension laws of the United States this age limit will remain unshaken by suspicion. And there can be no charge against it that it is bureau legislation or an invasion of the Constitution any more than the ascertainment of any other known fact can be said to be an invasion; for the order is simply the application of facts in the furtherance of law and to carry out Congressional legislation."

The "Toledo War."

When was the Toledo war, its cause and how settled? This question was asked at a teachers' examination held over in Van Wert county, Ohio.—G. W. E., Decatur, Ind.

The Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory, provided for its future division into states; and further, that when there were five, the three southern (now Illinois, Indiana and Ohio) should be divided from the two northern by an east and west line from the most southerly point of lake Michigan to Lake Erie. Maps were imperfect then, and the southern point of Lake Michigan was laid down as much further north than it really is. The line as laid down in the Ordinance is impossible, for it would run some four miles south of Toledo, and leave a large part of the Western Reserve, in Northwestern Ohio, north of it.

When Ohio was admitted as a state, its constitution contained a provision that if the line as laid down by the Ordinance of 1787 should not go as far north as the north cape of Maumee bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a straight line drawn from the southerly point of Lake Michigan to the north cape of Maumee bay.

Hence arose a dispute. The territory of Michigan claimed the boundary to be as laid down in the Ordinance of 1787; Ohio claimed the line from Lake Michigan to the north cape of Maumee bay. In 1835 the matter was taken to Congress, to settle it. Meanwhile, both Michigan and Ohio attempted to exercise authority and collect taxes in the disputed territory between the two lines, which included Toledo. At the spring election, two sets of officers were elected—one under Ohio, the other under Michigan laws. Ohio raised troops, and they went into camp on the Maumee river, near the town of Maumee. Michigan raised troops, occupied Toledo, and carried several citizens, who upheld Ohio's claim, as prisoners to Monroe, Mich.

Congress settled the matter by giving the disputed territory to Ohio, and offered to Michigan the upper peninsula, rich in copper and iron. So ended the "war," in which no blood was spilled.

Alexander Dumas.

Please give me a sketch of the life of Alexandre Dumas?—H. B., Theressa, Fla.

There were three men of the name—grandfather, father and son. The first was a French general, born in Hayti in 1762, died in 1806. He was the son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie and a negro girl. The second was his son, French dramatist and novelist, born 1803, died 1870. He was a voluminous writer of plays and novels. The third, a natural son of the preceding, was born in 1824, died 1895. He also was a voluminous playwright and novelist.

Temperature of Well Water.

Please tell me if the temperature in a well is the same in winter and summer? The temperature seems warmer in winter than in summer. If there is any difference, tell why?—D. P. T., Marshall, Mo.

It depends entirely on the depth of the well. In shallow wells, which receive only surface water, the water is warmer in summer and colder in winter. In deep wells and strong springs, the temperature of the water is the same at all seasons. Why do you not take the temperature of the water in your well with a thermometer once or twice a month throughout the year, recording it each time and find out for yourself?

Miscellaneous.

B. H. H., Kinsman, O.: Inquire of your county treasurer.

W. A. B., Urichsville, O.: We regret to say we have not the facts.

W. U. B., Osborn, Ga.: We are without definite information on the subject.

M. J., Moundsville, W. Va.: We can not give space to old songs, poems, etc. See Rules.

Reader, Caraway, N. C.: Unfortunately, we have nothing which throws light on the matter.

D. A. H., Colfax, Ill.: Mr. Colfax's name is pronounced Cole-facks, accented on the first syllable.

A. D., Adelphia, Va.: Your question is one of state law, and barred by our rules. Nor is it of general interest.

F. D., Hood River, Ore.: Unfortunately we never heard of such a knot; and you have written the name so distinctly that we can not tell what the word is.

J. E. K., Columbus Grove, O.: We can not give figures as to admissions at previous expositions, and we can not answer questions that are matters of newspaper guesses.

C. K., Auburn, Ill.: We can not take space for so technical a subject as the making of a battery; besides, you can buy cells cheaper than you can possibly make them.

J. T. M. S., Atlantic Mine, Mich.: We publish no books, and deal in none, except those advertised at times as premiums with The Blade. A bookseller can order it for you.

H. W. P., Pilgrim, W. Va.: At the last international Sunday school convention it was reported that there were in the United States 139,501 Sunday schools, with 1,417,580 teachers and 11,474,441 scholars.

J. Q. H., Veedersburg, Ind.: The matter is not one of general interest. Write John T. Doyle, secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., tell him you wish to take an examination for the weather service, and you will receive a circular of information.

L. W. J., Olathe, Kan.: The center of population in the continental United States, excluding Alaska, by the census of 1900, was in Indiana. No compilation has ever been made as to this center, counting all possessions. The geographical center is somewhere in the Pacific ocean, near the longitude of Hawaii.

A Chance to Make Money

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Rose Hennessy, well known as a poetess and elocutionist, of Lexington, Ky., tells how she was cured of uterine inflammation and ovaritis by the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so blessedly helped through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it but just to acknowledge it, hoping that it may help some other woman suffering as I did.

"For years I enjoyed the best of health and thought that I would always do so. I attended parties and receptions thinly clad, and would be suddenly chilled, but I did not think of the results. I caught a bad cold eighteen months ago while menstruating, and this caused inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse. My attention was called to your Vegetable Compound and the wonderful cures it had performed, and I made up my mind to try it for two months and see what it would do for me. Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was entirely well.

"I have advised a number of my lady friends to use it, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the results as I was."—MISS ROSE NORA HENNESSY, 410 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble and at once, by removing the cause, and restoring the organs to a normal and healthy condition.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—About two years ago I consulted a physician about my health which had become so wretched that I was no longer able to be about. I had severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen, was very nervous and irritable, and this trouble grew worse each month. The physician prescribed for me, but I soon discovered that he was unable to help me, and I then decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and soon found that it was doing me good. My appetite was returning, the pains disappearing, and the general benefits were well marked.

"You cannot realize how pleased I was, and after taking the medicine for only three months, I found that I was completely cured of my trouble, and have been well and hearty ever since, and no more fear the monthly period, as it now passes without pain to me. Yours very truly, MISS PEARL ACKERS, 327 North Summer St., Nashville, Tenn."

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Her advice is free and helpful. Write to-day. Delay may be fatal.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

PIPE. For water, oil, gas or steam. One-inch at 3½c per foot; 1¼-in., 4½c; 2-in., 6½c; 3-in., 10c; 4-in., 14c., complete with threads and couplings. Everything needed in the way of pipe and fittings.
Steam pumps, deep well pumps, boiler tubes, etc.
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The Sunday School

IN A MASTER SCHOOL.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 1 Is "Prayer and Promise." Luke 11: 1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The magazines are commencing to swell out with the annual advertisements of far sighted school masters who are looking ahead for next term's pupils. Each claims to be the best school. There was an itinerant school kept on the hillside of Judea and

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week **170,000**

LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS.

We shall award a pair of lace curtains to all who during the month of May send us clubs of Weekly Blade subscriptions. The awards will be made according to propositions we shall mail on May 1st to those whose time expires during May—and also in accordance with particulars heretofore published in this column.

THE NEW YORK PLATFORM.

The platform which the New York Democrats adopted at Albany last Monday, is furnishing ample material for discussion on the part of the newspapers of Democratic faith. The Times alone, of the big New York dailies, finds in it "the spirit of old-time Democratic principles, fashioned out of common sense and the judgments of right thinking men." The Sun declares that it is "a document of ephemeral interest only," while Hearst's papers say that its brevity "is not the brevity that is the soul of wit, but the brevity that is the soul of dodge." The American adds:

It is a deliverance that proclaims the utter unfitness of the Hills and Belmonts for any share in the leadership of the great party which they deserted in its hour of need, and to which they now return only in order that they may betray it.

And the New York World that has devoted its energies to the almost hopeless task of binding the bleeding parts of Democracy together to give them once more the semblance of form, declaring that the platform is "deplorably deficient" in that it does not speak out emphatically for sound money, which the World writer, by a remarkable strabismus of memory, calls "the historic Democratic principle;" in that it abandons the protest against Philippine acquisition and policy, and finally, in that its declaration in opposition to trusts is "feeble and pointless."

The Washington Post (Ind.) refers to it as "Parker's keynote," and says it is far "more suggestive of skim milk than of the robust beverage to the use of which verile politicians are supposed to be addicted." The New Orleans Times-Democrat, fairly representing southern opinion, says: "The weakness of the instrument is that most of its planks are such as to meet the approval of men of every part and of every government moderately honest."

Most of these expressions come from newspapers that are friendly to Mr. Parker's candidacy, yet if the platform is a true reflex of his political principles, all must admit that Mr. Bryan's characterization of him as an interrogation point is apt. There is very little in the platform to which any one could take exception.

Its reference to the tariff can safely be copied in the Republican platform, for it is Republican doctrine. The paragraph referring to the government of trusts and corporations might have been dictated by President Roosevelt, likewisse the plank referring to honesty in public service, "vigilance in the prevention of fraud, firmness in the punishment of guilt, when detected" (but suppose it is not detected?)

Then there is the plank on the labor question which declares for "the impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and capital; no unequal indiscrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression." The President, in his firmness in handling the great coal strike and in settling the Miller controversy, no doubt furnished the suggestion to the man who framed the plank.

The platform is supposed to be a declaration of principles from the conservative wing of Democracy, and is so conservative that conservative Democratic newspapers refer to it as "skim milk" and "colorless." The public will probably receive the authoritative opinion from the radical wing of the party when Mr. Bryan discusses it in Chicago on Saturday evening.

BRYAN IS NOT CONSISTENT.

Mr. Bryan is constantly arguing that the Democratic national convention shall not nominate for the Presidency any one who did not support the party ticket in 1896 and 1900. Buy why stop at the last two elections? Why not go back four years more, and include 1892? To take in that would give Mr. Bryan an excellent opportunity to explain why he bolted the Democratic ticket, and voted for Gen. Weaver, the Populist candidate, instead of for Mr. Cleveland. It would be interesting to know his real reasons for his course. It is very doubtful if he was animated by anything but personal hatred of the candidate. But why should a man who refused to support the nominee in 1892 be so strenuous in opposition to those who pursued the same course regarding the candidate of 1896 and 1900?

HEARST AS A STATESMAN.

The New York Sun has taken the pains to collate from the files of the Congressional Record the history of Mr. Hearst's parliamentary career for the five months he has been a member of the House of Representatives. The result is tabulatd as follows:

Speeches delivered	0
Incidental remarks	0
Motions and points of order	0
Reports made	0
Petitions and papers presented	0
Resolutions introduced	1
Bills introduced	5
Yea or nay votes	6

The record is very strong in a negative sense. Even the bills introduced by the Yellow Kid were not prepared with any expectation of their enactment into law, but simply to give the Hearst papers something to shout over, and deceive people into supposing that he really possesses some qualifications as a statesman. His candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination is simply an offer to pay money for it. Mr. Hearst evidently has read somewhere the story of the Roman legions selling the imperial purple to the highest bidder, and is emulous to have history repeat itself.

THE PANAMA CANAL BOUGHT.

April 22 and 23 are notable dates in the history of the great isthmian canal project. Yesterday the purchase was completed by the American officials, Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris for the purpose. The "new" Panama canal company receives $40,000,000 for all its property, franchises and rights, including the ownership of the Panama railway. Today, at a meeting of the company the sale has been ratified, and the title to the property now vests in the United States.

The next step is to pay Panama the ten million dollars which we are obligated to do by the canal treaty. The members of the canal commission, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, are already on the isthmus. They made the trip by boat through the navigable portions of the canal so far completed, and then made a careful examination of the most difficult portion of the route—the Emperador and Culebra cuts. They also investigated the upper reaches of the Chagres river, and studied the problem of its control by the projected dam at Bohio—one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken, which will create a great artificial lake, which will form part of the canal itself for some thirteen miles.

The members of the commission declare the investigation has convinced them that "the construction of the canal is perfectly feasible, and when constructed the canal can be successfully operated." The question of sanitation and a pure water supply will at once be taken up, and then the engineering corps will be organized to begin the mighty task.

WILL THE PANAMA CANAL PAY ITS EXPENSES?

The Blade has been favored with a lot of printed circulars from some individual down in New England, attacking the Panama canal, and opposing every step which has been taken in the realization of this great project. The writer of this stuff makes very prominent the assertion that the Panama canal, when completed, will not pay its own running expenses; and he seems to think this a valid objection to the United States constructing it.

Well, suppose it does not pay at first? We doubt if any intelligent man expects that it shall. The Suez canal did not pay at first, but it is now returning nice dividends to its shareholders. Many other large projects have been commenced and completed without actual profits being in sight. For example, when the first Pacific railway was built, running from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, it was absolutely certain that there would not be business enough to make the road pay at the start. It was built for hundreds and hundreds of miles through a country with but few inhabitants; while other hundreds of miles across the alkali deserts and in the mountains were certain never to have any inhabitants. But this, and the later Pacific roads, have opened up regions to settlers which have become populous and prosperous. They have paid the country, and are now paying their owners a fair return.

But, if the Panama canal does not meet its operating expenses and rentals, it will pay the United States government for building it. For naval purposes alone it will justify its building. It will really be a part of the coast line of the United States. Our war vessels can pass from one ocean to the other in only a few days; and in case of a war with a great naval power—and if we ever have a foreign war, it is certain to be with such an antagonist—we can mass our fleets in one ocean or the other, and thus make our naval force as effective as if we had two great fleets, one on each side of the continent.

The world has a striking example just now of a condition somewhat like ours until the Panama canal is built. Russia has a splendid fleet in the Black Sea, the vessels riding idly at anchor, because the Berlin treaty does not allow her to take war vessels through the Dardanelles. She has another fleet in the Baltic, which is also practically useless in the present war with Japan. Meanwhile Admiral Togo has pretty nearly reduced her Far Eastern fleet to a negligible quantity; and she has other war vessels in various ports, dodging a conflict with the foe until they can be reinforced—while reinforcement seems practically impossible.

To state the facts in a sentence, Russia can not mobilize her naval power because she does not control waterways through which her vessels can be hurried to the place they are needed. We are in a similar case now. We need the Panama canal to overcome this difficulty.

The canal commission's estimate is that it will cost $2,000,000 a year for the operating expenses of the canal. To this must be added the $250,000 annual rental which we will begin to pay to Panama when the canal is completed. No doubt the tolls on merchant tonnage will meet a fair shore of this; and as time goes on, the traffic will increase, as has been the case with the Suez canal. But, from a naval point of view, even if Uncle Sam had to meet the $2,250,000 annually out of his own pocket, the Panama canal will be a good investment.

TWO MORE AMERICAN HEROES

This country has added two more names to the world's roll of heroes. Imagine the confusion immediately following the awful explosion on the battleship Missouri. Amid the clouds of gas and smoke, there were discernible the bodies of the mangled dead, the forms of the frightfully wounded. The handling room that but a few seconds before was all life and pleasant rivalry, had been suddenly transformed into a charnel house. The man who can keep his wits on an occasion of this kind, who can blind his eyes to the horrors around him long enough to think of the living, is a hero and possessed of iron nerve.

There were two such on the Missouri that day, but unfortunately one only survives, the other dying a martyr's death. It was Gunner's Mate Monson who was in the magazine when the first explosion came, and quick as a flash the probability that the fire would communicate with the vast store of powder, came upon him. As he seized the door to close it, he was assisted by Seaman J. E. Knight from the outside. The latter stood in the very midst of death, and yet he thought of the ship. The two men closed the door none too soon, Monson from within and Knight from without. Even as he realized that he had saved the ship, Monson must have thought of his own peril, that in the effort to quench the fire, the crew would flood the magazine and drown him in the deluge. When the door of the magazine was forced open the water was up to his neck, and he had passed through an experience that fortunately comes to few—the experience of a living death.

As to Knight, poor fellow, he was so badly scalded that he quickly died of his injuries, living only long enough to know that his mates understood his sacrifice, and had enshrined him as a hero.

These deeds are not extraordinary to the American mind, although worthy of imperishable record. The navy is filled with men who would do just as Monson and Knight did, thinking not of self, but of the salvation of others. But the opportunity comes not often, and hence the story thrills the heart of every one who reads. It is such men who deserve the gratitude of the nation, and such deeds that should be preserved as a most cherished page in the nation's history.

ALEXIEFF STEPS DOWN AND OUT

Admiral Alexieff, who was made viceroy of Russia's Far Eastern possessions a few months ago, has stepped down and out. He suffers, with Admiral Stark, the penalty of loss of imperial confidence, because of the ill success of the Russian arms against Japan. Alexieff took charge with a great flourish of trumpets, receiving a most effusive letter from the czar. But the sunshine of imperial favor was soon withdrawn.

It would seem that St. Petersburg charges up to Alexieff the initial blunder of the campaign—a separation of the Russian fleet, instead of keeping it massed. Then Kuropatkin was sent east to command the Russian land forces, and directed to report directly to the czar instead of to the viceroy. Next Admiral Stark was removed and Makaroff put in supreme naval command, he also reporting direct to St. Petersburg. Alexieff was thus left a mere figure-head. Now he has resigned, either of his own motion, or by official intimation that this step was expected. He has lost prestige, despite his long and honorable career.

HARRIMAN TURNED DOWN.

Mr. Harriman's attempt has failed to have the courts declare just what securities shall be returned to him in place of the Northern Pacific stock which he put into the defunct Northern Securities company. This may be described as an effort to invoke the aid of the federal judiciary in his fight with the Hill-Morgan crowd. The decision is that no one but the United States has the right to appeal to the court in the manner proposed, and then only on the plea that the distribution of the stock in the manner proposed is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act—which the United States does not claim; and that the plan does not violate the decree in the Northern Securities case.

So the war for control of the Northern Pacific will go merrily on between the two groups of financial men represented by Harriman on the one side and by Hill and Morgan on the other. The outcome of this is a matter of indifference to the people at large. They are satisfied with the action of the President and his Attorney General in putting an end to the Northern Securities company, and thus interposing an effective bar to further consolidations after the same method. The course of the Roosevelt administration has shown the possession of the energy and courage to handle the trust problem satisfactorily. The Northern Securities trial has proved that the laws already made and in force are adequate to deal with the trusts.

Mr. Roosevelt made many enemies in Wall street by his fearless and manly course in this matter; but he can afford to disregard their antagonism, for the mass of the American people, without regard to political bias, approves his course and will endorse it at the polls next November. The effort, set on foot by the defeated stock speculators, to defeat him for nomination this year, has already come to naught, and has been definitely abandoned. Mr. Roosevelt will have no opposition, and will receive the nomination by acclamation. In fact, the opposition to him by Wall street men is disappearing. The sober second thought has shown them that the barrier to dangerous mergers, put up by the Northern Securities decision, is a good thing, after all.

SENATOR DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

On April 20 Senator Dolliver delivered a notable speech in the senate on trusts and the tariff. Probably in order to afford him the opportunity of discussing the matter, he had previously introduced a resolution which directs the secretary of commerce and labor to prepare and send to the senate a statement showing what companies have been incorporated in the United States and what investments of capital have been made by individuals or copartnerships since the year 1900, outside and independent of the so-called "trusts," and the aggregate capital compared with the total capitalization of the trust combinations.

It is hardly probable that the Iowa statesman intends to put such a huge task on Mr. Garfield and the bureau of corporations. A portion of the facts included in the inquiry are matters of record, and easily accessible; but to ascertain accurately the investments of capital made by persons or partnerships since 1900, would be a very difficult task indeed. Nor is it apparent what good or useful purpose would be subserved by the collation of such statistics. It seems a reasonable assumption that Mr. Dolliver introduced the resolution simply to afford him the opportunity, in addressing the senate upon it, to make a clear exposition of the views of himself and other leaders of the Republican party on the trust question. Perhaps the most interesting portion was his refutation of the Democratic charge that the tariff fosters trusts. He declared that the only sense in which there is any truth in the allegation is, that were there no protection tariff, there would have been fewer American industries, and hence fewer combinations.

As the question of tariff amendment cut somewhat of a figure in Iowa politics, the remarks of a senator from that state on the subject were listened to with a great deal of attention. Mr. Dolliver declared that whatever changes may be needed in the Dingley law to bring the schedules into more perfect relation to the industrial progress of the American nation, the Republican party proposes that it shall make them, and not turn the task over to the enemies of the protective system. But he served notice that the Republican party "will not consent to any change which surrenders the rights of American labor, or the advantage which every man who makes a bona fide investment of his money in the United States ought to have over his competitors in other lands. We look forward with hope to the progress of our commerce from the river to the ends of the earth, but we do not forget that the statistics of our foreign trade have brought the most encouragement to our people in those exact periods when our own producers have been most perfectly guarded against the injurious approach of the outside world, and that the law of 1897 for the first time in our history has yielded us a favorable balance of our trade in manufactured goods."

That is a clear-cut, emphatic statement, which will meet the endorsement of the Republican voters all over the land. Even those who sympathize with Gov. Cummins and the "Iowa idea" will find nothing in this statement of Republican policy which they can not heartily approve.

RAPIDITY OF GUN-FIRE.

The lamentable casualty on the battleship Missouri has brought out the allegation that something is the matter with the smokeless powder used in our navy. It is asserted to be an unstable compound; that while it is all right when first manufactured, afterward slow chemical changes take place in it, so that it becomes unsafely sensitive, and likely to explode under conditions unavoidable in naval work. It is asserted that Admiral Cochlan once found it necessary to throw overboard all the powder in order to insure the safety of his ship.

The board of inquiry into the Missouri explosion may well investigate these rumors concerning the powder used. Foreign navies seem to have no trouble of the kind. Are the makers of the brand used by our navy at fault? Are we to admit that foreign manufacturers are more successful than our own in producing a powder which will remain stable under ordinary conditions in a warship's magazines?

This is a matter of vital importance. The first conjecture as to the cause of the disaster was that the firing had been too rapid. This is really a charge of undue instability in the powder used; for rapidity of fire is of the utmost importance in battle. If two warships of equal gun power meet in conflict the one whose guns are fired with the greater rapidity, will have a great advantage over her adversary, provided the aim be equally accurate. The more rapid fire is equivalent to superiority in metal.

Greater rapidity of fire was one of the factors in the splendid superiority of the Americans in sea-fighting in the war of 1812. Quickness in serving guns and accuracy of aim are the two points in which the American navy has always been in advance; and they are the things which are insisted upon in our navy today.

Of course, if a gun be allowed to cool after each shot, the liability to accident from premature ignition of the powder is obviated, but unfortunately this leisurely mode of fire is impracticable in an engagement. Accidents often occurred, not only on sea but in the land artillery, from too rapid fire, in the old days of muzzle-loading cannon and black powder. There is probably more danger with modern guns and smokeless powder. But the risk is one which must be run.

Rear Admiral Taylor, speaking of the Missouri accident, and the probability that it was due to increasing the number of shots fired in a given time, said: "Rapidity of fire is just as vital to the modern navy as accuracy. We must and will find a way to make the firing of our guns in time of peace perfectly safe, but it must be done without any sacrifice in the rapidity of fire." This means that rapidity of fire is so vital a requirement that other means of securing adequate safety to the gun crews must be found. The men must be drilled in rapid fire as well as in marksmanship; their drill must reproduce, in point of both time and accuracy, the conditions of actual conflict. The officers and men of the navy must run the risk. If these risks can be removed, or reduced to a minimum, by the most constant care, by improvements in the guns or in the composition of the powder, it must be done. But it is only by constant practice in time of peace that all the dangers will be developed, and remedies found, if it be possible.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, hired a hall at his own expense in Chicago, in which to discuss the platform recently adopted by the New York Democrats. He bitterly assailed it as ambiguous, uncertain, evasive and dishonest; then he went further, and charged that Judge Parker is not a proper man to receive the Democratic Presidential nomination. He declined to name his candidate, however, contenting himself with the somewhat indefinite intimation that any man who would fight the Eastern reorganizers of the party, including Hearst in that list, would be an acceptable nominee.

Mr. Bryan put the New York platform under a vigorous fire, his definite charges against it as non-Democratic being the following:

1. That the war upon trusts was ignored and that not a word or a syllable was found in the document binding the person elected to do anything that any one would be unwilling to have done.
2. That not a protest was voiced against "imperialism" and "the Republican colonial policy."
3. That no reference was made to the fight of laboring men for an arbitration bill, for the eight hour day, and for the crushing of "government by injunction."
4. That the tariff issue was dodged.
5. That bimetallism was passed in silence by, and the asset currency idea not condemned.
6. That the income tax was ignored.

Mr. Bryan evidently sees through the bunco game that Hill and Parker have planned. They would be silent on all the issues that Democracy has put forth during the last decade. While Parker has not peeped on this or on any other subject, it has been accepted as fact that he voted for Mr. Bryan, both in 1896 and in 1900. And if he did, he gave his sanction to the platforms of those two campaigns. Is it to be presumed that he has experienced a change of heart and that he is ready to repudiate his previous acts and strike out in a new direction? Or does he still hold to his views of '96 and 1900, but hopes to deceive, by silence, the Democrats who could not swallow the heresies of the Bryan period? It seems to us that Mr. Bryan is right in his efforts to smoke his man out. Either Parker is not acceptable to the Democrats who believe in the doctrines as enunciated in the platforms at Chicago and Kansas City, or he is playing false to Mr. Cleveland and his friends. The breach is as wide as that between the two great parties, and no man can honestly claim the support of both. Many people who do not agree with Mr. Bryan credit him with having the courage of his convictions. He does not beat around the bush. No matter how dead the money question may appear to others, with him it is a live, throbbing issue, and while it drove many Democrats out of the ranks, it attracted thousands of Republicans in the great west who believed everything that Mr. Bryan said for it. The Nebraskan refuses to abandon his cherished theory and desert these allies. And he is equally insistent in upholding his other pet fads. The New York platform was silent on the question of territorial expansion, although only four short years ago the Democratic orators of the country awoke the very echoes in mountain and valley with their philippics hurled at the party that dared extend the possessions of the country beyond the then limits. Mr. Bryan can truthfully charge Messrs. Hill and Parker with duplicity on this question, for while the New York platform is silent, the Democratic newspapers of the nation, including those that are most insistent for Mr. Parker's nomination, lose no opportunity of flaunting the evils of "imperialism" in the faces of their readers and of attacking the Republican policy in its administration of our newly acquired territory.

The tariff plank is not, as Mr. Bryan claims, a dodge. It is an absolute surrender. For over three-quarters of a century, the Democracy has made its fight against a protective tariff, yet here comes the New York platform with the demand that there be "a reasonable revision." Shades of Frank Hurd! Reasonable revision! Why, bless our souls, that's Republican doctrine, pure and simple! A tariff that will be adequate to furnish sufficient revenue and at the same time be so nicely adjusted as to protect home industries is the very soul and essence of Republicanism. One wonders that Mr. Bryan could satisfy his critical sense by calling it a "dodge."

Looked at from almost any point of view, the New York platform is one of the most glaring instances of political cowardice on record. It finds favor with but few of the conservative wing and with none of the radical wing of the party. As to the wisdom of Mr. Bryan in thus making public his grievances against the men who constructed it, that is quite another matter.

There is nothing original in the idea of opening Barnum's circus with prayer. State legislatures have been doing that sort of thing a long time.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM

Editor Blade:—If the good old Blade will allow me a little space in its valuable pages, I wish to give a brief sketch of one of the staunchest Republican families in the south. I consider The Blade one of the best exponents of Republicanism. Prior to the death of my father, Judge B. L. Falkner, in 1897, he was a constant subscriber to The Blade as far back as I can remember. Before the secession movement was launched, he was a Democrat, but he refused to accept that movement, and was ever thereafter a staunch Republican, and after that named all his sons after some great Republican leader. I was the first, and he named me Henry Lincoln Falkner, in honor of President Lincoln; the second he named Newton Grant Falkner, in honor of President Grant; the third he named Berrel Stanton Falkner, in honor of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war under President Lincoln.

Of his grandsons, the following are namesakes of the leading Republicans of the times: James Garfield Falkner, in honor of President Garfield; Henry Reed Falkner, in honor of Thomas B. Reed; George Dewey Falkner, in honor of Admiral Dewey; McKinley Falkner, in honor of President McKinley, and James Roosevelt Falkner, in honor of President Roosevelt.

I have been a teacher in the public schools of Lamore and Fayette counties, and as such have been fairly successful. All the other sons of Judge B. L. Falkner and grandsons of the name, are farmers, and live near Star, Lamore county, Alabama. We are all great admirers of Lafe Hon. William McKinley, and still greater admirers, if possible, of President Roosevelt. At this time we think we have the right man, with the right principles, as President, and feel quite sure the Republican party will elect him President in November next, by the greatest majority ever given any President.

If any other family, especially from the south, can make a better Republican showing than this, I would be glad to hear from them through your valuable paper. The Toledo Blade. With three rousing cheers for President Roosevelt, I close.

HENRY LINCOLN FALKNER.
Loco, Alabama.

SPOT THE SWINDLER!

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1904.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In 1899 a notice was sent to you from this institution concerning the fraudulent practices of a man styling himself Thomas C. Gentry, Thomas C. Ridgway and Thomas C. Crowley, who was then soliciting from residents of many towns in Ohio, Indiana and neighboring states, subscriptions for a certain alleged publication of the "Nature Study Society, Smithsonian Institution," with the request that some announcement be made in your journal with the hope of forestalling further operations by him in the states in question, and possibly leading to his detection and arrest.

The man referred to was apprehended in Baltimore city and upon trial convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. It appears, from reports received within the past few days at this institution, that he is again resorting to his fraudulent practices, having imposed upon residents of Benwood, West Virginia and Junction City, Ohio, and possibly of other localities, who have not yet communicated the fact to the institution.

The man previously arrested and convicted may be described as being perhaps 65 years of age, with gray hair and beard, and three fingers of the right hand amputated at the first joint. It has been his practice to collect $1.50 for the series "Birds and All Nature," for a year, and to promise delivery of the books, accompanied by elaborate illustrations, within a few days thereafter, depending for his success in obtaining subscriptions largely on a forged certificate purported to be signed by "Robert Ridgway, president, Nature Study society, Smithsonian institution."

In view of the fact that the institution has no agents who may solicit subscriptions for any publication whatsoever I venture to ask that if you think proper an announcement of the unlawful operations of this man be made in the columns of your paper, with the hope that an end may be put to his mischievous dealings.

Very respectfully yours,
S. P. LANGLEY, Sec'y.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

Pen Picture of the Man Who Will Probably Be the Republican Nominee for Vice President.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Indiana has long been conspicuous for the prominent part taken by her senators in the councils of the nation. There was Hendricks—Thomas A.—bold, resourceful, a master of debate, filled with logic and fact. For a quarter of a century he stood at the very front among the great men of the country. With him at the start of his public career was Lane, of Crawfordsville, a man of splendid parts, who rendered his state and land conspicuous and valuable service during the dark and trying days which marked the

SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

close of the civil war. Later came Oliver P. Morton, a lofty patriot, whose career in the senate was a source of constant gratification to the people whom he served with such conspicuous ability. A great student, a brilliant orator, a learned and profound statesman, delightful as a man, charming as a companion.

Another Indiana senator whose national fame shed lustre on his state, was Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, than whom there was no greater. He served for many years with conspicuous ability and on several occasions by the very strength of his intellect, saved his party from grievous and perhaps irreparable blunders. He was a master of debate, a sound and practical statesman—able, honest, fearless, who never faltered in his duty as he saw it and was true both to himself and his convictions.

Later there was Benjamin Harrison—senator, President, statesman—the peer of any of his fellows even in the brilliant company with whom he served from 1881 to 1887.

Today Indiana is well represented She has two men who stand at the front and are prominent both for their ability and their attention to the public good. One of these is Albert J. Beveridge, a young man, just entering into the fullness of his dominion. A man picked out for the good things of the earth, but who has carved his way by work—indefatigable work. The other—and this story is about him—is Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, the tallest man in the senate, whose intellect can be measured by his inches. He stands above those around him in both. Fairbanks, too, is young, but fifty-two, for he was born in Union County, Ohio, on May 11, 1852, and received his early education as a disciple of the fields and the plow. Unless political signs fail and cannot be read aright this Indiana senator will be the Republican nominee for vice president upon the ticket of 1904. Many of his friends urge against it and demand he wait, but four short years when the honor of the highest place may come to him. But public sentiment has crystalized about him and he seems marked as Roosevelt's companion.

Indiana is the daughter of Ohio. It is peopled by the same people with the same ancestry, the same ambitions and the same desires. A good, honest, industrious, intelligent people, striving to do the right as they see it, fearing God and loving man. When the great question of slavery came up and demanded settlement, Indiana stood up boldly for the right, and when the momentous conflict which followed, filled the country with horror and alarm, her men responded to the call for troops by the hundreds and the thousands. They were at the front in every conflict and bore their part well. Moreover Indiana is a magnificent state. A state upon which nature has smiled and bestowed her gifts with a lavish hand.

Senator Fairbanks lives in Indianapolis. He is a citizen of standing and eminent respectability. Unchanged by the prominence which has come to him with succeeding years he moves about among his neighbors with the same modesty and the same genial, wholesouled manner which marked him when he first set foot in the Hoosier capital thirty years ago a young lawyer but recently admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio.

Fairbanks is a public spirited man. He takes an interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city. Likewise he is a hospitable and approachable man. His latchstring is out alike to friend and stranger; his purse always open to the needy. A young man went to Indianapolis in 1896. He came from Ohio and near the place of Fairbank's nativity. He wanted advice and he needed help to make a start. Half a dozen men were called upon. They were profuse in advice but offered no more material aid. At last Fairbanks was seen and listened patiently to the story. The young man, who was a lawyer, found an office. It was fitted up with furniture. Business came his way, sufficient to meet his needs. It came from Fairbanks. He prospered and has long since made his mark at the bar. Ask him and he would tell you the Indiana senator ought to be President.

Ability counts anywhere. Perhaps nowhere more than in the senate of the United States. There the greatest minds of the country are gathered. The weakling has no place in such a body. He is an abomination to himself and his state. It takes a man of strong parts to hold his own. Mediocrity is not sufficient although it sometimes comes only to remain a short time and return forgotten. Therefore, it is the duty of a state—a duty it owes itself and the country—to send only its ablest men. Indiana has always acted upon this rule and the result has been to its own advantage.

On the third day of March, 1897, Daniel W. Voorhees retired from the senate having served in that body with conspicuous ability and splendid achievement for twenty years. But a month and one week later he died in Washington, the place of his success. His successor was Charles Warren Fairbanks. The latter was not unknown in a national way when he came here. He had many times served in conspicuous positions and in 1893 had been the unanimous choice of his party for the senatorship only to be defeated by that brilliant Indianian, David Turple. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1896 and its temporary chairman. So he was not untrained in the ways of the statesmen when he took his seat in the senate and marched his six feet four to the bar and received the oath of office. He came in at a time which tried men's souls and tested their mental calibre. The questions growing out of the bitter campaign of 1896 were still unsettled. A period of depression had left the people in a discontented and disconsolate mood. Prosperity had been promised and it became necessary for congress and the President to give it.

Fairbanks immediately went to the front. He discussed with great ability and all the elements of wide and comprehensive statesmanship, the different issues as they arose. He showed a depth of information which was remarkable, and stamped him as among the foremost and one of the leaders of that splendid body of men which constituted the Fifty-fourth congress. It was but a short year when the Spanish-American war came along to worry and annoy the administration and throw the country into a flutter of excitement. Senator Fairbanks stood shoulder to shoulder with President McKinley. He fought off armed conflict so long as he could, but when it came, gave it his heartiest support. He was an Ajax on the Republican side in all the furious debates during the spring and summer of 1898. His voice was often heard and he did not fear to point the finger of criticism at those who sought to draw the President into a false and misleading attitude. He was in the midst of the fight, and a tower of strength to his party. When the war was over, and ever since he has been a determining factor and guiding spirit in the settlement of all graat national questions, and his influence has always been for good.

Fairbanks entered politics early. It appealed to him as a young man. Hardly had he taken up his residence at Indianapolis before he was a leader in his precinct, then later in his ward, then his city, and finally his state. In 1892 he was the chairman of the Indiana Republican state convention, and delivered the address which gave him national fame and brought him the Republican endorsement for United States senator a year later, when he was but 41. At that time he held to the pronounced views regarding the tariff and sound money which have marked all his subsequent career in public life.

Fairbanks is a scholarly man. Knowledge oozes from his finger tips and shows itself in his words. He is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and a trustee of the institution. Hardly had the school doors closed upon his back when he took up the study of law. At 22 he was admitted to the bar and moved to Indianapolis. As a lawyer he was successful from the start, and as an advocate is unexcelled in the country. His wealth, which is great, has come entirely as the reward of close and earnest application to his profession.

This man Fairbanks is a fighter, but of the fair and open kind, who despises the sneak and the man who would strike in the dark. His clear, honest blue eye, and the strong and resolute countenance show the determined mold of his character, and makes one feel that he is not to be trifled with. Placed in the vice presidential chair he would reflect credit upon himself, his party and his nation.

GEO. U. MARVIN.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
Feb. 4, 1885.

The Dimocratic Nashnel Committy rekested me to make a report to em, wunst a month, ez to the condishn uv the Dimocrisy uv Kentucky, ther feelins, et settry, it bein the purpus uv the committy to keep up their organizashen, with a vew uv makin the next campane, four years hentz, the hottest ever knowd in the histry uv Amerkin politix, that they may perpetooate Dimocratik rool furever. To this end I addrest letters to the various lokalities in the visinity, askin em ez to the zeel uv the Dimocrisy and whether the fires wuz a burnin briteley, and all about it. The follerin wuz sum uv the ansers reseeved:

From Seceshnville:

The Dimocrisy wuz never better organized, and ther never wuz so much enthoosiasm in our ranks. Meetins are held nitely, and ther is a deep-seetid feelin that the Dimocrisy must continner in power until the prinsipiles uv Civil Servis reform is permanently established. We hev in this precink 184 Dimocratic voters. We hev on file, up to date, 182 applicashens for the Post Offis. Ther wood be 184 but for the reason that we barred out our grocery keeper, on the ground that he had a good thing of it any way. The other one who hezn't got his applicashen in, is down with Typhoid Fever and can't get out uv his house, but his wife hez served notis onto us that his applicashen will be in ez soon ez he recovers, and, of he dies, she, his widder, will be an applicant. She sez that becoz he happens to be down sick that she doesn't propose to git left. His very illness is his best recommendashen fur the place. He served from the beginnin to the end uv the war, under all the prinsiple generals, Forrist inclooded, and his sickniss now is the result uv exposher in the servis.

Every Democrat in Seceshnville is hart and sole for the incomin administrashen and Civil Servis Reform. The present postmaster is a renegade Kentuckian who served in a Federal regiment, wich we wood hev killed long ago, but that he was backed up by a colony up Republikins wich settled here after the war. The noo President kin depend onto the Dimocrisy of Seceshnville.

From the Cross Roads:

The sitooashen here is onchanged. The incoming administrashen is enthooslastically supported here. Our vote fur Cleveland wuz 237, and ther air jist that number uv applicants fur the four posishens here. Bascom bein rooled out on the skore that ez he owns the entire kentry anyhow, and will git every dollar uv the salaries uv the noo incumbents uv the Fedrel offises, it is the same ez though he held em hisself. To satisfy em all I hev recommended the creashen uv enuff noo offises to give each applicant a place. Probably the offises won't be creatid, and ther will be trubble, onless a bill kin be got through congris giving citizens uv Kentucky fur losses caused by the destruckshen uv property by the Fedrel armies, and also a measure penshunin Confedrit soljers, the same ez Fedrel. If this act justis be done the Corners kin be placatid without the offises, fur all uv Cleveland's supporters in the visinity either served with the Confedrisy or hed his premisis okkepied while the Fedrel armies wuz cavortin up and down through Kentucky.

From Davisville:

We hev 128 Regler Dimocrats all uv wich wuz in the Confedrit army, and five Republikins wich coodent support Blane. We hev on file sgraceky 133 applicashens fur the Post-offis. We hev rooled out the Mugwumps, fur we didn't need em in this state. Ther is a grate deel uv enthoosiasm fur Cleveland, but whether it lasts or not depends onto wat happens hereafter. Ther ain't but one post-offis and ther is 133 men wich want it. Puttin the soljers uv the Confedrasy onto the penshun rolls and payin fur property destroyed by the Fedrel armies will tend to allay feelins resultin from the disapintment about the Post-offis. Ef this ain't done trubble will probably ensoo.

From Boregard:

The Dimocrasy uv Boregard will give a harty support to the incomin administrashun, but we want to know. Bleevin that the late war wuz simply a dispoot onto a grate Constitooshnel question, now that it is over all the dispootants are entitled to ekal treatment. Ef the Fedrel dispootant is entitled to a penshun then also is his Confedrit opponent. We hold that inesmuch ez the entire 133 can't hev one postoffis, that the 132 shel be penshuned fur servises in the dispoot, and that the penshuns shel date back to the close uv the dispoot, and be paid with interest compounded quarterly from that time to this.

This, with the payment for property destroyed by the Fedrels, will satisfy us. Not to be too pertikler, and that both sides be treeted fairly, we are willin to be paid fur wat property wuz destroyed by the Confedrits. That ther may be no roots uv bitterness left, and that the traces uv the dispoot be completely obliteratid, we are willin that the Fedrel Government shel pay the damages inflicted by both armies. Them is our sentimence.

From Jayhawk:

The incomin administrashen hez the confidense uv the Dimocrasy here, wich means almost the entire popelashen, ez ther wuz but few votes for Blane. We garded the polles with shot-guns, and made it warm fur the black and white Republikins which insisted on supportin that corrupt politishn. We are bothered immensely about the sitooashen here. We hed 120 votes fur Cleveland, but ther are 170 applicashens fur the Post-offis, and every one uv the applicants hez filed an affidevit that he voted fur Cleveland. Ten uv em is swarin to lies, but we can't fix it onto any uv em. However, ther is a feelin uv confealty toward the noo president wich is pleasant.

These is sample brix. The grate problem wich confronts the noo President is to how to diffoose one Postoffis thro an average uv 200 ardent supporters uv the grate prinsiples uv civil servis reform in each precink. That is wat is goin to bother him, and that is the grate question uv statesmanship, he hez to meet. Kin he do it? Is he ekal to this?

We bleeve in Civil Servis Reform, and besides we want to know whether or not the biznis hez bin done properly in the past. This kin only be done by a sweepin change, all around. I wood that ther wuz more offises to make a sweepin change in, but wat facilities we hev must be yootilized. A proper place to commence is the Postoffis at the Corners. I insist upon reform commencin there, by the decapitation uv Lubbock, the nigger Postmaster wich hez bin there for 24 yeers, and the puttin uv myself in his place immejitly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(In favor uv a Litenin Change Act.)

CARE OF THE WORLD'S LEPERS

There are 1,000,000 lepers in India, China and Japan, and 2,000 in the United States. In the east many thousands of lepers are homeless outcasts, diseased, destitute and forsaken. For thirty years there has existed a society whose objects are the provision of asylums

The Great World's Fair Photographed

For Readers of The Toledo Blade

Each portfolio will consist of sixteen pages, eleven by fourteen inches, with sixteen views appropriately described, printed on high grade enameled paper and substantially bound in heavy durable cover paper for permanent preservation, 30 parts completing the series—issued weekly.

To those who visit the Fair it will be an indispensable souvenir of what they see. To those who do not visit the Fair it will be a record of enduring interest as illustrating in detail a great historic event.

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Offer to Toledo Blade Readers How To Secure It

Readers of this paper only are privileged to secure these portfolios illustrating the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, entitled "The Forest City," on payment of the nominal sum of ten cents for each number to cover cost of postage, handling, wrapping, mailing, etc.

To those who are NOT readers the price of the portfolio is 25 cents per part. If no coupon Reader's Certificate accompanies the order the regular retail price must be enclosed.

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The House That Grant Built.
Palace of Electricity.
The Era of Staff.
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The Blizzard.
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Why "The Forest City?"

"FOREST CITY" Coupon

.....1904.

PUBLISHERS TOLEDO BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Waist, With Round Yoke, No. 9268, and Five-Gored Skirt, With Flounces, No. 9271.

This stylish toilette is developed in biscuit and blue polka dot barege, with cream-colored lace and blue velvet ribbon for trimming. This combination of colors is a very fashionable and girlish one.

The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining, that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a round yoke depth back and front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, a smooth adjustment being maintained under the arms.

The full front is gathered and arranged on the foundation to outline the yoke, blousing well over a narrow blue velvet girdle. A fancy lace collar completes the neck. The yoke is finished with a deep ruffle of barege.

One-piece puff sleeves are gathered at the lower edge and attached to narrow lace armbands, over which they droop well. Deep accordion-plaited flounces are also arranged on the bands and flare smartly over the forearm.

The skirt is shaped with five gores, narrow front and backs, with wide sides fitted closely around the waist with small darts. The backs are finely shirred at the belt and fall in soft folds to the hem.

The pattern is given full length and the flounces applied. They are gathered at the top and arranged under narrow bands of velvet. One, two or three flounces may be used as desired, but the more flounces there are on a skirt the more fashionable it is at present.

Three rows of narrow velvet ribbon trim the flounces on skirt and waist, adding a dark touch of color to the toilette. A fancy band of lace surmounts the skirt flounces.

Costumes in this style are made of voile, veiling, colinne, wool canvas, crepe de chine, soft silk or satins, and trimmed with lace, velvet, chiffon applique or motifs of Bulgarian embroidery. There are also many silk muslins, dimities, lawns and organdies made in the same style.

To make the waist for a miss of 14 years will require two yards of material 44 inches wide, with one-half yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9268, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years

9268—Misses' Waist with Round Yoke
9271—Misses' Five Gored Skirt.
Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years,
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

will require six yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9271, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Ladies' Blouse Eton, No. 9292, and Seven-Gored Box-Plaited Skirt, No. 9296.

Marine blue serge is a time-honored fabric for summer wear, and returns to popularity just as soon as the warm weather arrives. It is shown here in a smart street suit with fancy black silk braid for trimming.

The Eton is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only, fits well on the shoulders and fastens in single-breasted style. The neck is finished without a collar, slightly low in front, bands of braid completing the neck and front edges.

The garment terminates a short distance above the waist line, where it is arranged on a deep fitted girdle over which the fulness blouses slightly all around. The girdle is featherboned and trimmed with bands of braid fastened by small steel buttons.

Box plaits extend from shoulder to girdle back and front, tapering toward the lower edge. They may be omitted if a plainer effect is desired. Very full puffs in the sleeves are gathered at the upper edge and attached to the short, fitted caps. They are wide at the wrist, where the fulness is adjusted on flaring cuffs with scalloped edges. Braid is effectively used on plaits, cuffs and caps.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back in habit effect.

Below the hips a box plait is arranged at the front edge of each gore. The plaits are pointed at the top, and narrow, increasing in width toward the hem. They are flatly stitched below the knees and flare stylishly around the bottom, providing additional sweep at the hem.

A box plait is applied on the center back seam to correspond with those on the gores. The skirt is trimmed with braid above the gores to match that on the blouse. The points of braid form a yoke line around the hips. The skirt just escapes the floor all around.

Costumes in this mode are made of flannel, brilliantine, veiling, cheviot or linen, and trimmed with braid, lace or bands of self-fabric machine stitched.

To make the blouse in the medium size will require two and three-quarters yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9292, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four and three-quarters yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9296, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9294.

The sudden change from serpentine to gathered skirts has not been accepted cordially by women who are inclined to be stout, and modistes are using much ingenuity in developing models that are fashionable and not too tight.

A charming design is shown here developed in biscuit-colored embroidered voile, with lace trimming dyed to match the

9294—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28. 30 and 32 inch waist.

fabric perfectly. It is adjusted with seven gores, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts.

Extensions added at the back edge of the front and side gores below the knees are shirred and firmly attached under pointed straps of lace. If preferred, the fulness may be arranged in backward-turning plaits, the pattern providing for both styles.

The back gores are finely shirred at the top and fall in long, graceful folds to the floor, trailing slightly. A band of lace is used for trimming. When the lower part of the skirt is plaited the fulness in the back may be adjusted in an underlying plait at each side of the center closing.

Skirts in this style are developed in crepe de Chine, veiling, brilliantine, foulard, taffeta or any of the soft fabrics intended for summer wear. Persian and Bulgarian embroidery, panne, chiffon, applique or bands of self-fabric may be used for trimming.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9294, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Blouse Eton, With or Without Cape, No. 9298.

Military effects are very popular at present, especially in outside garments. The illustration shows a military blouse Eton developed in gray ladies' cloth, with blue braid and tiny steel buttons for trimming.

It is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, and fits well on the shoulders. The fulness at the waist is arranged on a narrow girdle, blousing slightly in the back and quite a little in front to make room for the fancy shirt waist worn beneath.

The fronts are underfaced with cloth and rolled back to form long narrow revers,

9298—Ladies' Blouse Eton with or without Cape.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

or they may be fastened in double-breasted style, as shown in the small illustration. A military cape is attached under the revers, or may be omitted if a plainer style is desired. The neck is finished without a collar.

A broad box plait in the sleeve is stitched flatly below the elbow, but provides additional fulness at the wrist, where the sleeves are gathered and attached to wide cuffs, drooping gracefully at the back.

The neck, revers, cape, cuffs and girdle are all trimmed with short loops of blue braid fastened by small buttons. The effect of this trimming is smart and very original.

Etons in this style may be worn as separate outside garments, or made of the same material as the skirt, to form part of an outdoor suit. Etamine, voile veiling and other loosely woven fabrics are suitable for these Etons as well as cloth.

To make the garment in the medium size will require 2½ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9298, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

9292—Ladies' Blouse Eton.
9296—Ladies' Box Plaited Skirt.
Eton, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30. 32 inch waist.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

NOV. 18, 1901—Hay-Pauncefote treaty permitting construction of canal across isthmus negotiated.
DEC. 16, 1901—United States senate ratified Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
JAN. 9, 1902—Panama Canal company offered its property to the United States for $40,000,000.
JAN. 9, 1902—Bill authorizing the construction of the canal adopted by house of representatives.
JAN. 20, 1902—Great Britain ratified Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
JUNE 19, 1902—Canal bill passed by Senate.
JUNE 28, 1902—Canal bill signed by President Roosevelt.
JAN. 22, 1903—Treaty with Colombia for the construction of canal negotiated.
MARCH 17, 1903—Colombia canal treaty ratified by United States.
AUG. 31, 1903—Colombia treaty rejected by the government of Colombia.
NOV. 3, 1903—Panama revolution occurred.
NOV. 18, 1903—Canal treaty with Panama negotiated.
DEC. 2, 1903—Canal treaty signed by Panama junta. This was ratification of it by the provisional government.
FEB. 23, 1904—Panama canal treaty ratified by United States senate.
APRIL 22, 1904—Papers transferring title to canal to United States formally signed in Paris.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Chicago, April 25.—The audience addressed by William J. Bryan in this city Saturday night was a large one. Mr. Bryan paid all expenses and the meeting was entirely his own affair. He was particular to have it understood that his address was not in favor of or against any particular aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

His subject was "The New York Platform," and he repeated several times during the course of his address that he was discussing measures only and not men. Mr. Bryan was his own presiding officer and introduced himself to his hearers.

He characterized the platform adopted at the recent state convention in New York as "ambiguous, uncertain, evasive and dishonest," declaring that it "would disgrace the Democrats of the nation to adopt such a platform and it ought to defeat as an aspirant for a Democratic nomination any man who would be willing to have it go forth as a declaration of his views on public questions."

THE CANAL BOUGHT.

Panama Canal Has Passed Under American Control.

Paris, April 23.—The resolution of the Panama Canal company shareholders ratifying the sale of the canal to the United States was adopted almost unanimously. There were only five votes against it. The second Panama resolution was also adopted. There were only two dissenting votes. The meeting then adjourned. This completes the transfer of the canal to the United States.

New York, April 25.—William Barclay Parsons, United States Canal Commissioner, just returned from the isthmus, declares that the construction and operation of the canal are perfectly feasible.

WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS

Health conditions, in his opinion, can be so much improved by sanitary regulations rigidly enforced that both Colon and Panama can be made healthful cities.

LOUBET IN ROME.

Rome, April 25.—President Loubet, accompanied by Foreign Minister Delcasse and a distinguished party of French officials, arrived in Rome yesterday to repay the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris in October last. They were met at the station by the king, who went in state, accompanied by the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and other court dignitaries. At the station also were the members of the Italian cabinet, representatives of the senate and chamber of deputies and all the high officers of state.

As the president passed from the train the Prince of Colonna, mayor of Rome, formally welcomed him in behalf of the city.

The king and the president embraced each other, while the "Marseillaise" was played by several bands. The drive to the Quirinal was then taken up and it had all the appearance of a triumphal march, culminating in an ovation at the palace, where President Loubet, King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, and the princes were obliged to appear on the balcony three times.

GERMAN AFRICAN WAR.

Berlin, April 21.—A cable message from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, dated today, announced the arrival of a transport detachment with forty-two sick from the Glazenapp column, which was still, April 15, occupying Onjatu. There have been five deaths from wounds and sickness since the battle of Okoharui (April 2). Further reinforcements of 152 men and officers start for German Southwest Africa April 29, with six machine guns. The government already has sent to Southwest Africa the equipment for several wireless telegraph stations and is now considering the question of sending a balloon corps. The opinion apparently is gaining ground among the military and Colonial authorities that further reinforcements, perhaps reaching several thousand men, will be necessary to quell the rebellion and that it is better to send them forthwith than to delay such action any longer.

AFFAIRS IN THIBET.

New York, April 21.—The Thibetan fort here has been emptied and partially blown up, says a Times dispatch from Gyang-Tse. Among the strange discoveries in the fort was a room containing scores of heads, one recently cut off. This is unusual, in view of the Buddhist prohibition against taking life.

The Thibetans were supposed to avoid literal infraction of a commandment by allowing victims to starve to death, but this discovery points to regular executions in Gyang-Tse. Such articles, valuable and curious, found in the fort as are immediately connected with religious worship, will be handed to the Indian government, for distribution to British and Indian museums.

Makes "Old Men" Boys Again

Free receipt that restores youthful vitality to men of all ages can now be had of the discoverer without cost—Cures nervous debility, prostatic trouble, emissions, etc., and restores normal nerve-power almost instantly.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR HOME CURE.

Now that they have found a new ingredient that makes cures 50 per cent quicker that formerly and practically gives the desired effect over night, the Dr. Knapp

Medical Co., of Detroit, the world's greatest authorities on the cure of vital weakness, want every weak man to write them for the free receipt that does this wonderful good, and full directions how to cure yourself privately at home. There is no man so old that this receipt will not make him feel like a youngster again, and middle-aged men who think their best days are gone will have a happy surprise in store for them. It is a blessing, indeed, to any man who is not as good as he used to be, and whether you are in the 20s or in the 60's the effect will be equally satisfactory and quick.

From what those who have used it say, a man can expect the change in less than 24 hours, and a permanent cure in a short time. It cures nervous debility, premature discharge, undeveloped organs, emissions, varicocele, stricture, lack of power, exhaustion, etc., and cures it permanently, to stay cured. It acts directly on the muscular tissue, mucous membranes, nerves and glands, and the effect is a comforting one indeed.

If you can make use of a receipt that brings about such happy results, send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and it will be sent you by return mail, together with directions for a private home cure and a descriptive booklet on your disease, all in an unmarked package.

Let there be no delay.

THE TORONTO FIRE.

Thirteen Millions of Property Go Up in the Flames.

Toronto, Ont., April 20.—The fire that razed throughout the night and up to an early hour today in Toronto's wholesale and retail business district was the most disastrous in the history of the city. The total loss is conservatively estimated at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The principal warehouses of the city were reduced to ashes and nearly 250 firms were put out of business. The area covered by the fire is three blocks in length and varies from half a block to two blocks in width. Every building on Bay street, from Melinda street southward to the Esplanade, at the water front, was wiped out and the fire spread on Wellington and Front streets and the Esplanade, along the water front, from their intersection with Bay street for distances of a few hundred feet to a whole block.

The total number of buildings destroyed were: Bay street, east side, 20; west side, 30; Wellington street, north side, 12; south side, 7; Front street, north, 22; south, 27; Esplanade, 4; Piber street, 1.

Early in the evening when the fire assumed alarming proportions appeals for assistance were sent to London, Hamilton, Montreal and Buffalo. Special trains were at once started from these points, but it was long after midnight before the first of them began to arrive and in the meantime the local firemen were having the fight of their lives. From the time the fire started on the north side of Wellington street, a short distance east of Bay street, in the E. & S. Currie neckwear manufacturing plant, until it burned itself out at daybreak, there was not a moment when a shift of the wind to the north would not have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the city. Despite the crashing of walls and the confusion only one serious accident occurred.

At an early stage of the fire Chief Thomas got trapped by the flames and was forced to jump from the top of a building. A network of wires broke his fall and saved his life. He escaped with a broken leg. When the chief made the leap for his life a traveler from Montreal was on the roof with him and no trace of him has since been seen. It is probable that he perished in the flames.

The fire started in the elevator shaft in the rear of the Currie building. Thence the flames spread across the street to Brown brothers, and from there east to Bay steet. The wind, which had been brisk, increased to a gale. A general alarm was sounded, but before all the force had reached the scene the fire had leaped to the high buildings occupied by Ansley & Co., and Pugsley, Dingman & Co. Then Suckling & Co.'s building adjoining Currie's on the east caught fire. Almost simultaneously great forks of flames began to shoot out from the Brown building and the firemen were obliged to split their forces. The roof of Dingman & Moneypenny's building on the northwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, was the next place to burst into flames. In an incredibly short time Suckling's, Currie's, Brown's and Dingman & Moneypenny's were all a mass of flames, and the streams of water thrown on them had no apparent effect.

The Galee Manufacturing company's immense plant in the rear of Ansley & Co., was the next to fall prey to the fire and shortly afterwards the flames from the east side of Dingman & Moneypenny's were carried across to the east side to Bay street to the Office Specialty building.

It was here that the firemen united forces and made a desperate stand to check the progress of the flames northward into the heart of the city. They won, but not until they had lost control of the flames, which were now sweeping down Bay street toward the river front. The office of the Evening Telegram, the next building north of the Office Specialty Building was slightly damaged in the two hours' fight with the raging flames. In the meantime the immense warehouse of the W. R. Brock company on the southwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, was being subjected to the intense heat from the burning Brown building on the east and the Dingman & Moneypenny Building opposite, with scarcely a stream of water playing upon them. The big wooden water tank on the roof caught fire, but in some strange manner the building itself escaped destruction for the time being. The fire cut its way through the rear of the Brown Brothers' building, which faces on Front street, the first street south of Wellington. In a brief space of time Front street on both sides was like a roaring furnace. For over half an hour the fire in Front street burned fiercely, practically unchecked. It then began to work its way back up Bay street, Gordon, Mackey & Company's warehouse serving as fuel. A few minutes before midnight the Canada Rubber company's plant started to burn. While it lasted this furnished the hottest and fiercest conflagration of the night, the flames shooting hundreds of feet into the air and scattering great masses of sparks and cinders on every side, continued north on Bay street until a complete circle of fire had formed around the Brock building on the southwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, over which the flames had hurdled in their first dash south. The Brock building was soon in ashes.

It was only the intervening park that saved the Queen's hotel, one of the finest hostelries in the city. So imminent seemed the danger that all the guests hurriedly packed their belongings and left and everything portable was removed from the hotel. The flames leaped across Bay street in half a dozen places and shortly before midnight it became apparent that the whole block south of East Wellington street from the Queen's hotel and the old Manning residence facing on Wellington street, was doomed. The Gordon Mackey building on the northwest corner of Front and Bay streets, which for nearly seventy years, was one of the finest establishments in the city, made a fierce blaze. The Copp Clarke building and Warwick Brothers & Rutters' was destroyed about the same time. The scene when this whole block of great wholesale buildings was ablaze was appalling. The heat was so great and the smoke and flying embers so thick that the firemen were absolutely helpless and could not get enough to the helpless and could not get near enough to the fire to play a single stream upon it.

To add to the terrifying effect of the scene came a bombardment of exploding giant crackers and other fireworks stored in the Copp Clarke building. The fire next leaped across Front street to the McPherson Brothers' boot and shoe warehouse and adjoining buildings. Eastward on Front and South to the Esplanade the flames leaped from building to building with irresistible fury. In forty-five minutes the flames had leveled every building between Front and the Esplanade on the west side of Bay street.

The firemen who had been forced to retreat slowly along Front street and the Esplanade, concentrated their forces and made another desperate stand. They failed this time. The flames leaped across the street below Front street and destroyed McLaughlin & Company's flour mills at the southeast corner of Bay and Front. From there the fire took an easterly course toward Yonge street and dangerously near the wharves. On the southwest it burned itself out for lack of fuel. The flames were also spreading toward the east along both sides of Front street and the south side of Wellington street. At 2 o'clock the Eddy warehouse, the Lincoln Mills warehouse and the Kleinert Rubber Company's warehouses were burning, on the north side of Front street. On the south side the warehouses of H. S. Howland Sons and Company, the Doggs Paint company and the Dodge Split Pulley company were burning, the intensity of the fire being increased by the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the buildings. So impotent were the efforts of the firemen to check the ravages of the flames that all hope of checking the fire before it reached Yonge street, one block east of Bay street, was abandoned.

On West Wellington street, opposite the Brock building, Wylde & Barling's warehouse, Buntin Reid Company's store, the warehouses of W. & L. Samuel Benjamin Company, A. Bradshaw & Sons, Kilgour Brothers, and the Union Bank were destroyed before the fire was fought to a standstill.

The customs house, a four-story brick building at the corner of Yonge and Front streets, was the barrier that stopped the progress of the flames towards the eastern end of Front street. Tons of water were thrown against the sides of the customs house. That structure was not seriously damaged. Dynamite was used on several buildings. Hundreds of streams of water were still being poured into immense deposits of glowing embers today, but the fire had spent its force and all danger was passed.

MR. PARSONS' REPORT.

New York, April 20.—William Barclay Parsons, member of the isthmian canal commission, returned today. Speaking of the inspection of the canal route by the commission, Mr. Parsons said they passed in boats through such portions of the canal as have been sufficiently finished to be navigable, examined at great length the Emperador and Culebra cuts, which form the most serious obstacle to construction and traversed the Chagre river for some miles above the line of the canal so as to study the details of construction necessary to control this stream, which at time of flood carries an enormous amount of water. The commission also examined the various sites selected for locks, the site of a dam which has been proposed to be constructed at a place called Bohio which would convert the central portion of the canal route into a large artificial lake and also examined sites for other dams as alternate schemes to the Bohio dam. In all these examinations, he said, the engineers of the French company rendered valuable assistance.

Concerning health conditions, the commissioner was confident that with a supply of good water furnished both to Colon and Panama and with a complete system of sewers, supported by proper sanitary regulations vigorously enforced, both of these cities could be made healthful places of residence. Steps were taken before he left Panama to begin investigations for the selection of a proper supply of water for both Colon and Panama.

Mr. Parsons thought that the rest of the commission having completed the investigations of the leading features of the canal problem would settle minor questions within a few weeks and would then return to Washington and organize the necessary engineer corps.

HARRIMAN TRIES AGAIN.

Trenton, N. J., April 21.—Suit has been begun in the United States circuit court for the district of New Jersey against the Northern Securities company by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company and the Equitable Trust company, of New York, trustee under the Oregon Short Line participating mortgage, to restrain the Northern Securities company from carrying out the plan adopted by its directors for distribution of the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies held in the treasury of the defendant company. The facts in the case, as recited in the bill of complaint, cover substantially the same ground upon which was based the intervention suit in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota which was decided on Tuesday adversely to the Harriman interests.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH.

New York, April 23.—Episcopalians of New York and vicinity are deeply interested just now in the two hundredth anniversary of St. George's Episcopal church at Hempstead, L. I. A two days' celebration of the anniversary was begun today with Bishops Potter and Burgess and a number of other distinguished churchmen among the participants.

Long before an Episcopal church was built in Brooklyn, King George II had granted a royal charter to St. George's at Hampstead. This was in 1735, but the Quaker and Presbyterian settlers had built a church on the present site of St. George's in 1648, which remained an independent organization until 1704, when it passed under the control of the Church of England, and became an Episcopal parish. Few churches in America have a more interesting history than the old Hampstead church, which is built of hewn logs brought from the forests on the north shore of Long Island. Among its other claims to distinction is the fact that the Hempstead parish furnished the first American bishop, the Rev. Samuel Senbury, who was consecrated in 1784.

GRACE GREENWOOD DEAD

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 21.—Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott, best known under her pen name of "Grace Greenwood," died in this city last night. She had been in ill health for a month past, but yesterday was so far recovered as to be able to go down stairs to dinner. She later suffered a chill, and sank slowly until her death.

Mrs. Lippincott had lived in New Rochelle for the past four years, making her home with her son-in-law, Henry Hall Winslow, the playwright.

Reichsrath Disgraceful.

Vienna, April 23.—Disgraceful scenes, caused by the obstruction of the Czechs and Socialists, took place in the Reichsrath yesterday. The sitting had to be suspended.

HAS A SAY

The School Principal Talks About Food.

The Principal of a High School in a flourishing Calif. city says:

"For 23 years I worked in the school with only short summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, masticated poorly, which coupled with my sedentary work led to indigestion, liver trouble, lame back and rheumatism.

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others prescribed dieting and sometimes I got temporary relief, other times not. For 12 years I struggled along with this handicap to my work, seldom laid up but often a burden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains.

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician who noticed at once my out-of-health condition and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit.

"I followed his instructions and in two months I felt like a new man with no more headaches, rheumatism or liver trouble and from that time to this Grape-Nuts has been my main food for morning and evening meals, am stronger and healthier than I have been for years without a trace of the old troubles.

"Judging from my present vigorous physical and mental state I tell my people Methuselah may yet have to take second place among the old men, for I feel like I will live a great many more years.

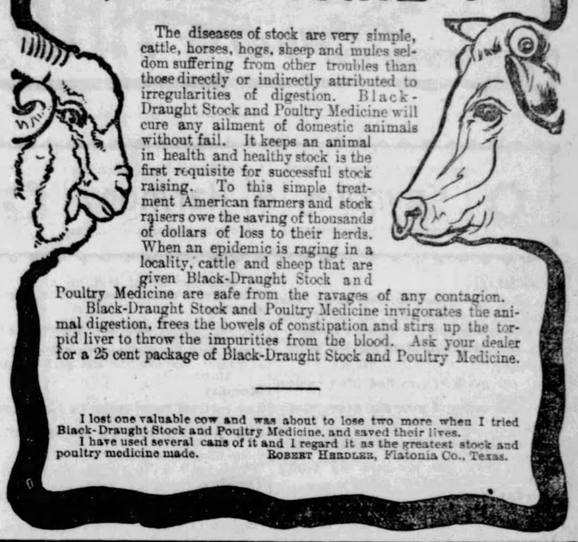
"To all this remarkable change in health, I am indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts and I hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture this life and health giving food for several centuries yet, until I move to a world where indigestion is unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician what he knows about Grape-Nuts. Those who have tried it know things.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE



The diseases of stock are very simple, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and mules seldom suffering from other troubles than those directly or indirectly attributed to irregularities of digestion. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will cure any ailment of domestic animals without fail. It keeps an animal in health and healthy stock is the first requisite for successful stock raising. To this simple treatment American farmers and stock raisers owe the saving of thousands of dollars of loss to their herds. When an epidemic is raging in a locality, cattle and sheep that are given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine are safe from the ravages of any contagion.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine invigorates the animal digestion, frees the bowels of constipation and stirs up the torpid liver to throw the impurities from the blood. Ask your dealer for a 25 cent package of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

I lost one valuable cow and was about to lose two more when I tried Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, and saved their lives.
I have used several cans of it and I regard it as the greatest stock and poultry medicine made. ROBERT HARDLER, Flatonia Co., Texas.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Hardly half a century has sufficed to bring the eastern shores of Asia within the ken of the European nations. Their Titanic struggles in international rivalry in the seventeenth and at the beginning of the last century were fought out on to be renewed, it seems as if the area of conflict has been transferred to another hemisphere. China has taken the place of India as the prize contended for by western commercial conspirators, backed by the military and naval forces of their respective countries. Whether this new phase of an old struggle was inevitable or not in the course of events, it is certain that the opening up of a new arena for a commercial struggle has been hastened by the advent of a new and mighty factor, the rapid growth of the United States as one of the dominant world powers, and the extension of its influences over the Pacific, which was foreseen from the early days of its establishment as an independent state and its occupation and development of the western states of the Union, which look across to northwest Asia.

With the American expedition to Japan in 1852 and the conclusion of the commercial treaty by Commodore Perry in 1854—the first, it may be remembered, to be made by Japan with any foreign country—began the active participation of the United States in transatlantic affairs. But two generations have passed since that, and it is only the sudden rise of Japan as a militant state seeking on the mainland of Asia an outlet for the commercial energies of her densely populated islands and the extension of Russia's power and trade in her Far Eastern possessions that are the immediate cause of hostilities in the Chinese seas.

Japan lies along the coast of Asia like an arc running from Sagnalien, Russia's penal settlement in the north, southward to the Corea channel, which separates it from the mainland by little more than two hundred miles of water broken by islands. The mikado is said to claim lordship over 4,223 islands, islets and rocks, which makes up a truly insular empire, likely to nourish a maritime race. From the extreme north to the most southern point of Formosa his dominion extends over 4,000 miles. Only a sixth of the area of Japan's main islands is available for cultivation, and as the population, now forty-four millions and a quarter, is growing rapidly, emigration to Corea, Formosa and China is an evident necessity.

In Corea, however, Japan has made its chief settlements under various concessions from the Emperor of Corea, whose nominal independence it secured by the war with China in 1894-5. The peninsula of Corea is 600 miles long and 135 miles wide, with an area of about 82,000 miles. The Tooman and Yalu Rivers in the north form natural boundaries. It is generally hilly and mountainous in the north, but has a very fertile soil, agriculture sustaining three-fourths of the population, estimated at various numbers from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Out of about 20,000 foreigners in the country, the Japanese are estimated at 16,500, the Chinese 3,000 and Americans 300.

Corea was opened to the commerce of western nations by the treaty of 1882 with the United States, which was followed by treaties with various European powers, until nine ports are now classed as open; namely, Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Mokpo, Chinnaihoo, Kunsan, Masampo and Songchin.

Phyong Yang is practically an open port, and Balfacia has a trading mart at Kyong-Leung. At Masampo Harbor Russia has also secured a coaling station and a pledge of the non-alienation of Kojedo Island.

Coming now to Manchuria, the Russian sphere of influence in Northern China, Russia has occupied this great province of the Chinese Empire under the twenty-five year lease obtained in November 1897, of the Liao-Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur and Talienwan, by which she acquired a naval base commanding from the north the entrance to the Gulf of Pechi-li and secured an ice free port on the Pacific Ocean as a terminus for her trans-Siberian railway. This concession was followed in the next year by others, which allowed Russia continuing privileges covering the whole of Manchuria. When the Boxer rising took place, in 1900, Russia promptly occupied the province with her troops and, though she promised to the suzerain Power at Pekin that she would gradually withdraw them, the date fixed for the evacuation last October passed without this being carried out in reality.

Manchuria itself has an area of about 940,00 square miles, with a population estimated at 5,500,000. The most important center is likely to be Kharlin, where is the junction for the branches of the trans-Siberian railway running to Vladivostok and Niu-Chwang and Dalny respectively. Niu-Chwang, Mukden and Kirin are great commercial cities, through which American, Japanese and British goods have for many years made their way into the country. Under the commercial treaties of the United States and Japan with China, ratified in December, 1903, the "open door" was preserved at Mukden and Antung by the United States and Japan.

There are many American and British missionaries all through Manchuria possessing buildings and hospitals. The Russian troops in occupation are distributed along the railway from the Amur river in the north to the Yalu river, which divides Manchuria from Corea. In the Japan Sea, on the east coast of Russian Siberia and Corea, Russia's naval action is very much confined by the geographical position of Japan. Valdivostok as a naval base is almost useless in winter. Port Lazareff, a desirable harbor, some two or three hundred miles further south, is not yet available, and is, moreover, shadowed by the Japanese settlement at Won-San.

While in the present conflict Russia and Japan stand opposed to each other, with Corea as the bone of contention, in political as well as commercial rivalry, it is only by a wilful oversight that the commercial interests of other nations can be ignored as a potent factor in the struggle. That they can stand by as uninterested spectators is a futile expectation.

Great Britain has on her part committed herself by treaty concluded in January, 1902, with Japan to joint action with that country, the preamble specifically stating that the two governments are "specifically interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea."

The United States government again has laid down that it is "irrevocably committed to the policy of the open door," securing for its commerce free entry into Manchuria and other parts of China, as well as in Corea free entry through specified ports. How rapidly America's commercial interests are growing may be gauged from the fact that American exports to China—a large part of which have gone to Manchuria—are computed to have increased from $4,000,000 in 1893 to $24,000,000 last year, although that export trade with China, owing to the abnormal condition of Manchuria, fell off by some $7,000,000 in the ten months ended October 30, 1903, compared with the corresponding period in 1902. Having secured certain rights of open trade in the Chinese Empire, including Manchuria, and obtained recognition by the European Powers of the principles of the open door as put forward by Secretary Hay in his negotiations of 1899-1900, the United States may confidently observe an attitude of strict neutrality.

Great Britain, although its merchants claim that since 1861 they have been chiefly instrumental in developing the foreign trade of Manchuria and were originally responsible for the choice of Niu-Chwang as a port of entry, has in recent years shown a disposition to have the Gulf of Pe-chi-li out of the sphere of its political considerations. When Russia obtained Port Arthur Britain replied by acquiring the cession of Wei-hai-wei as a counter watch point on the other side of the gulf. After some hesitation, however, the intention of fortifying the harbor was abandoned and it seems probable that no serious attempt will be made by Britain to obtain neval supremacy in these waters.

Germany has made a more determined effort to strengthen her hold upon the Shang-Tung province, where she gained a foothold in November, 1897, by siezing the port of Kiao-Chow in retaliation for the murder of German missionaries, and obtaining a lease of the port and adjacent territory for ninety-nine years. The control of this province will practically give Germany a commanding position on the southern shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, with readiest access to Tientsin and Pekin, either in co-operation with Russia approaching Pekin from the north or west or as a possible opponent. battlefields in Europe. If they are now Germany, too, has announced her policy to be that of strict neutrality.

France's sphere is most southern of all and is to be taken in association with her possessions in Tonkin and Cochin China.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

TERMS SO EASY ANY ONE CAN BUY. WRITE AT ONCE.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO. (Ltd.), 826, Washington Arcade, DETROIT, MICH.

$5 TO $10 PER ACRE

BUYS FIRST CLASS FARMING LAND, well timbered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, close to market. We are selling our land much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. This land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar beets and potatoes. It has never been offered for sale before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to mining and lumber operations.

Now is the time to buy. This land will be worth $20 to $50 per acre in a few years.

REFERENCES: Colonial Trust Co., New York. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland. First National Bank, Minneapolis.

F. J. MERRIAM, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

For, what we cannot do, God never asks;
Beyond what we can bear, He never tries.
In sweet fulfilment of the little tasks
We make our preparation for the skies.

Thursday.

Turn your quick eye to find life's noblest things.
Fetter the self and give the angel wings.

Friday.

We rise together. If one ascends to a higher height,
He must cheer his brothers by telling them of the larger view.

Saturday.

Behold, we know not anything;
I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all,
And every winter change to spring.

Sunday.

No one could tell me where my soul might be.
I searched for God and God eluded me.
I sought my brother out and found all three.

Monday.

The restless heart seeks to do something great,
And lets the common things of life slip by,
Forgetting that the trifles indicate
Which path we're taking for eternity.

Tuesday.

Shall there not be as good a "then" as "now?"
Haply much better. Therefore fear I not.

More About the Worth of Life.

Reflections From An Old Book.

Emily S. Bouton.

A friend referring the other day to my affirmation last week that life is always worth the living, asked this question: "How is it possible for one whose youth is passed, who has fulfilled her duties as they have come to her, faithfully, until those in which she is naturally most interested are withdrawn—how can she prevent herself from feeling a sense of weariness with what is going on around her, at which she is looking on from the outside?"

I told her that the last three words answered her inquiry. It is this putting oneself upon the outside of things that robs life of its zest. The happiest people I know are the busiest, those who, beside their own work, are ready to enter with enthusiasm into some of the many efforts to accomplish what is believed to be needed for the good of the community or for humanity. Head and hands may be sometimes so occupied with must-be-dones as to leave small opportunity to join actively in such efforts, but to take an interest in them and their promoters, to lend help when it is possible, if that help be nothing more than words of encouragement, lies within the province of all, and is an aid in giving to life a worth it may not otherwise possess.

In a certain way I believe in what would, perhaps, be called a fad. Much better a fad that is without harm, if of no real use, something that challenges interest and takes the thought away from self and selfish worries, than to be so wholly occupied with them, that distaste and bitterness make the days a burden. A fad may prove an introduction to that which will later fill every hour with loving interest because of some great good to be accomplished. The habit formed of seeing something in the great world outside of the little personal concerns of oneself, will lift the hours into light, and do away with anxiety.

It is said that statistics show that insanity is more common among women upon farms than elsewhere. That is because of the dreary monotony of work without change, of minds preying upon themselves, of days and months and years of the same round of duties without variety. The beauties which nature spreads before them season after season lose their charm through familiarity. What wonder then that zeal and enthusiasm often become unknown quantities in their lives, and that sometimes the brain gives way.

To women condemned to a ceaseless, monotonous grind, the club movement has come as an angel of light. Every meeting brings contact with other minds and new channels for thought where a revivifying process goes on. Then life which had grown stale and unprofitable becomes worth living.

In truth, it rests largely with the individual whether existence loses its worth or otherwise. Times have changed. Pleasures have multiplied. Objects for which energy and enthusiasm are needed have increased. No one today need to allow life to lose its savor. On every side are things which, by their extent and variety, offer something that must appeal to some side of every human being, unless the eyes are wilfully closed to the outside world.

When anyone finds his daily work and duty assuming the form of a grind, when out of the hands and out of the heart has been taken what has occupied them hitherto, then is the time to seek something new, something that will bring a changed mental atmosphere and put interest in place of ennui or weariness. It can always be done, no matter if it be the summer, or even the autumn of life.

The moral of the whole thing is, do not let go of your interest in what is going on in the world about you. Not only feel yourself a part of it, but be a part of it. Do not let any thought of advancing years, diminished strength, or lack of confidence in yourself, dim your appreciation of the possibilities which are awaiting unfoldment, living, burning, vital issues of the present that mean much for the future. Do this and life will never lose its interest and value. It will always be full of zest up to the opening of the door into the broader, freer, fuller life, freed from the limitations of the body.

The change in opinions, the growth out of the old way of thinking into new ones wholly different, sometimes, on the surface, at least, occupies very much less time than we are apt to imagine. Whenever there are leaders strong enough to stand the buffetings that always wait upon the iconoclast the final result is certain: the change desired is sure to be accomplished. The old story told to the boy to impress upon him the folly of always doing things in a certain way because other people do them so, might be rehearsed to many of us and taken to heart. The leader of a flock of sheep came to a fence, the other side of which was a well. Desiring to investigate he plunged through and of course disappeared into the depths. Every sheep followed his example and came to grief. Each one had to be pulled out separately and set upon his legs. Those of some wobbled; those of others were broken, but they were compelled to adjust themselves to their new conditions, just as human beings do who allow themselves to be led without thinking for themselves.

My thought turned in this direction through chancing upon a book published in 1888 entitled Offthoughts About Women and Other Things. The author was at that time a writer upon the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, a man of prominence in literary, journalistic and social life.

I remember that the book was fairly well received, but today much of it will simply provoke a smile. It is an attack upon "advanced female thinkers," who, he affirms, "proceed as if there were no differences in sex save those made by law." He accuses them of wanting to wear "man's clothes, and be in all things as a man with the mental reservation that in all things * * * they are to be deferred to and preferred because they are female." There were many chapters of this sort of thing, some of them witty, a few with sensible and practical suggestions, but all proceeding under the assumption that woman was arraying herself against man instead of seeking, as she is doing, to stand on an equality, side by side with him, his co-worker and helper. But the funniest part is the stories which are told in ridicule of Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Stanton, whose names today are held in honor, even by those who do not think their way the best way.

The book, written with the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the whole woman's movement, would not command a moment's serious consideration today. It only goes to prove how quickly opinions sometimes change, and that he who believes himself the possessor of all truth will suddenly find the busy world sailing away into the future leaving him with others of his ilk stranded in the past.

The Cozy Corner

FLIES AND THE ABALONES.

Since "Abalone steaks, chowder, and soup" have become so famous in the western restaurants, the white men following the example of the Chinamen in the use of this almost unknown shellfish, the following description of the habits of the mollusk will be of special interest:

We have been asked to write upon kindness to animals and those creations of God who are unable to help themselves to escape from the cruelties of man, so I would raise my voice against the use of sticky fly-paper.

Not many of us would encourage a child to amuse himself by catching flies, tearing off its wings and legs and leaving it to die a miserable death, and yet the use of sticky fly-paper is only an easy and rapid way of doing the same thing—the thing we forbid the child to do because it is "so cruel"

We must keep the flies from our houses, but screens of wire, or netting, and constant watchfulness on our part will do this; if, however, we must resort to more harsh methods, let us use the poisoned paper, hoping it will lessen the suffering of its victims, by sooner causing their death It will not require so much care to keep this poisoned paper from the children, as it will to keep the sticky article from ruining books, handkerchiefs and garments that may be thoughtlessly dropped on it

Many persons have seen the beautiful abalone shells, but know nothing of the living occupant of these shells It is shaped somewhat like a clam shell—or rather half of a clam shell, for it has but one part The abalone hangs to the rocks, fastened to the upper half of this shell When the tide is out persons who like this kind of meat go in search of it. The hunter carries a strong instrument, varying in size from a large knife to a crowbar; this he thrusts under the floating edge of the shell and pries it from the rock, and thus secures his game.

Sometimes the careless, or uninitiated seeing the abalone hanging so seemingly near and helpless, endeavors to remove it without the aid of a crowbar and tries to get it off with his hands. Frequently, however, the little creature is too quick for him, and by pressing the water from the shell, is able to cling to the rock with such force as to hold a strong man prisoner. If no one is near the unwary hunter soon sees the tide begin to rise and knows that unless help arrives it will be only a short time before his lifeless body will be found hanging by the fingers caught in a trap no larger than one of his hands.

The fly on the sticky paper is not so fortunate; it is held in its trap until it suffers death, which there is no friendly tide to hasten.—Myra T. Powell, Minn.

A CALIFORNIA ENTHUSIAST.

I wish I could send you a bit of our climate in this letter, but there's so much of it; so much, that it gets into one's bones, hunts out all the achy spots, oils the creaking machinery, digs the festive microbes out of the dark corners and pours in the sunshine in unlimited quantities, until one is forced to be well in self defense.

Our county is slightly larger than the state of Massachusetts and it would seem as if this would have satisfied Mother Nature, but whoever heard of a woman having enough room? So—in lieu of "sky-scraper" buildings—the dear old lady had great, piled up mountains thrown about wherever it suited her whim—these additions ranging from 1,000 to 4,500 feet in elevation.

In driving through this country—especially in the dry season—the average easterner is bewildered by the general air of desolation that prevails. Out on the mesas, a few hours' drive from the city, one can gaze for miles in every direction and not see a house or tree to break the monotony; only the low-lying hills with their background of mountains.

Where are the people? Just around that hill is a settlement, and there, spread out like an immense picture, lie hundreds—yes, thousands of acres of slightly undulating land, with pretty homes nestling among the stately trees—live oak, eucalyptus, pepper and sycamore being the most common, while orchards of oranges, lemons, olives and all deciduous fruits stand in well-kept rows, their branches bowed down almost to the earth under the burden of luscious fruit.

A church spire rises, like a sentinel, outlined against the sky, and a schoolhouse, large and picturesque, and equipped with an excellent library, with all modern appliances for instruction given by the best teachers procurable—all this though the schools seldom average more than fifteen pupils.

About three miles from the city in Mission Valley, are the ruins of the old mission founded in 1769, by Father Serra—the oldest mission in California. In an adjacent building two Sisters of St. Joseph now maintain a school for the Indians. Pardon this long letter, but when one writes from the heart, you know how easy it is to keep on and on.—"Dorothy."

Dorothy sent with the above letter some very pretty views of the country and buildings, near her home, but they were not strong enough to be reproduced for the benefit of the Cozy Corner readers. Some of them, too, were unfinished, which would prevent their being used. If Dorothy will again send her address to Miss Bouton, she will receive an answer to her other questions, which cannot be given through the paper.

A REQUEST.

"Rosemary" would be very thankful to any one who would send directions for a pretty stripe for a rag carpet. Her rags are ready to color and arrange, but alas! she has lost the directions sent some time ago for this very same thing.

If our readers would immediately cut out and paste in a book kept for this purpose, each recipe or direction that pleases them—if they do not keep a file of the papers—it would save them much trouble and the risk of never again seeing the recipe they need.

To serve with fried fish:

Cucumber Cups.

Chop the cucumber fine and add to it half a teaspoonful each of salt, minced parsley and onion, cover with lemon juice and serve in half a lemon shell.

For serving with game, or turkey, there is nothing finer than:

Apple and Lettuce Salad.

Pare, core and slice crosswise—in thin slices—the apples; lay them in circles on the white leaves of lettuce and cover with a French dressing in which has been stirred a heaping tablespoonful of very finely minced mint. Serve very cold.

With mutton, always serve turnips in some way or other. This seems to be an unwritten law of good cooks, though none can give a reason for it further than that—"it is the way to do." A nice way to cook these vegetables at this time of the year, is:

Glazed Onions.

Peel the turnips and cut them as nearly of a size as possible; boil them until tender in salted water; drain, place in a baking dish and pour over them a cupful of clear stock seasoned with salt and pepper, a little cayenne and—if liked—a grating of nutmeg. Bake for half an hour, basting frequently, and when done remove to a hot serving dish. Thicken the gravy in the baking pan with a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, and when smooth, and very hot, pour over the turnips, and serve.

DREAMIN'.

LI'L CULLED BABY SETTIN' ON DE FLO',
'LONG COME A BIG TIGER THRO' DE CABIN DO',
TEK DIS LI'L BABY FUH A CHOCOLATE DROP,
SWALLOW HIM CLEAN OUT OB SIGHT
FOH HE COULD HOLLER "STOP!"
DEN DIS PICKANINNY START TO YELL AND CRY,
HOPIN' DAT HIS MAMMY HYEAH HIM BY AND BYE,
BUT NEXT TING DAT HE KNEW, STRANGE HIT SHOLY BE,
HE WAS ON DE FLO' AGIN,
RIGHT BY HIS MAMMY'S KNEE.
NOW DE WORST PART OB DIS STORY,
HIS MAMMY WAS SO MEAN,
'STEAD OB BEIN' SKEERED TO DEF,
SHE 'CLARED IT WAS A DREAM!
—Emily Zenaide Hughes.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Shirt waists and shirt waist suits will be very popular this year. They are made from any and every variety of washgoods from silk to the coarsest linen, or domestic ginghams. In prints there are shown such pretty designs that any woman may have a pretty, neat shirt waist suit at a very small cost. Such a suit is easily made and laundered, and with it on the "working housekeeper" is always neat and wholesome looking—something that cannot be said of her who drags about while doing her work, in a loose wrapper or a Mother Hubbard.

Speaking of the tendency some women have to wear old, unbecoming and often untidy gowns while doing their housework, a friend suggests that these same gowns foster a tendency to gossip over the back fence.

Few women care to appear in the front of the house for a neighborly visit while looking untidy, but there seems to be a congenial feeling between the back-yard and a soiled dress, and once a woman forms the habit of being careless about her personal appearance in the morning she easily falls into that of retailing gossip to her next-door neighbor if she can do so over the back fence. She will say and listen to things there, which she would be ashamed to have spoken in her parlor.

Moral:—Cleanliness and neatness in dress are not only sanitary, but moral agents.

For a home wedding the invitations are sent out ten days or two weeks before the ceremony, and presents sent after these invitations are received. The bride should acknowledge, with thanks, each gift as soon as it arrives. At a house wedding the clergyman first enters the room where the ceremony is to be performed, and is followed in a moment by the attendants of the bride—if there are any—the groom and best man preceding the bridesmaids. The groom takes his place at the side of the clergyman until the bride reaches them, with her father or whoever gives her away. He then steps forward, takes her hand and they stand before the clergyman while the father moves back, after giving up the bride.

After the ceremony, the bride and groom take the place of the clergyman and stand while receiving the guests. After all have congratulated them, refreshments are served in an adjoining room. The groom pays the minister's fee, and for the carriage used by himself and the bride; also for the flowers carried by the bride and her maids.

At a wedding after 6 o'clock in the evening the groom and all men present wear full dress—a dress suit with white vest, gloves and white string tie. The bride usually dresses in white unless she wears her going-away gown and the maids wear colors or white over color.

This is the conventional form for a home wedding, but every one can do as he thinks best, or as circumstances will permit. A wedding should be made the sweetest, happiest occasion possible, and to do this there should be an entire absence of any element of show and expense that cannot be well afforded. A bride will be sweet and pretty no matter whether her gown is satin or plain muslin, and the guests—if they are true friends—will care nothing about the surroundings nor the amount of money spent, so that the couple are happy.

For those who go beyond their means to make a show for the benefit of the guests, and for the guests who attend a wedding for the purpose of criticising, or comparing the arrangements with other similar occasions, "Here and There" has no advice to give—it would not be pleasant, if it were given.

"Jane:"—If you receive an invitation to a reception, or—as you call it—a young girl's "coming out party," you should call upon her afterwards on the days mentioned on your card or invitation, whether you attend the reception or not.

At an "afternoon," or in calling, if you are introduced to other callers, you should stand when they are presented to you, resuming your seat only when they pass on to another person. It is not necessary for a whole room full of ladies to stand until introduced to one coming in late, unless, of course, she is the wife of the President of the United States, or some equally distinguished person.

If you have any three or five pound butter crocks lying around, and wish to utilize them for flower-pots, it is said that if you fill them with water, white one person holds them, another can drive a nail through the bottom of the jar to provide drainage, without breaking the jar.

"COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE."

A Korean Correspondent Writes: "When on our way to a country house, we saw a row of heads pass along in single file. Each was adorned with the quaint Korean hat, and each smoked a long pipe. The sight was very curious, as the bodies of the men wrere completely hidden from view."

—The Graphic.

WHAT MRS. NATION IS DOING

It is not so very long ago since Mrs. Carrie Nation and her saloon smashing campaign were much noticed in the papers. Mrs. Nation has dropped into

MRS. CARRIE NATION.

comparative obscurity since then, though she is still busy, and the following extracts from Will Carleton's Magaine, Everywhere, show because she was unable to pay the fines heaped against her, Mrs. Nation was forced to remain in jail until an enterprising lecture-agent appeared, paid them for her, and put her on the lecture platform. From the lecture platform she has gone to the vaudeville stage and the money she earns is to be used for a fund to establish a home for drunkard's wives.

Mrs. Nation's reasons for stepping from the churches, to the footlights, is not without its logic, in these days. "People go to theatres more than they do to churches," she says, "and I want to go where there are plenty of people to hear me; and where they need me."

From the regular theatre, she passed, for the same reasons, to the vaudeville; and did her regular "stunts" along with the singers, the dancers, the harlequins, the acrobats, and the burnt-cork humorists. The writer of this has seen her in one of these performances, and considers it entirely unique and unmistakably commendable.

It was in one of the most "free-and-easy" vaudeville shows in Greater New York, and the audience, composed mostly of men and boys, was a hilarious one, and could even become a turbulent one, if anything had occurred that did not please them. Many were half drunk, or nearly so. "Smoke if you want to," was lettered on a conspicuous sign; and most of this audience wanted to. In the midst of the exercises, an interlude occurred, in which the audience were invited to a saloon down-stairs where they could proceed still farther in the liquid burning-out of their bodies. On the same stage of this same vaudeville theatre, John L. Sullivan, the retired prizefighter, had only the week before, appeared "in monologue," and had sometimes been so drunk that he could not go through with his part.

In the midst of all this, Carrie Nation was announced, and she stepped upon the stage, unattended by any glare of colored lights or fanfare of music. A quiet, motherly-looking woman, plainly dressed, with a Bible in her hand, she commanded almost immediately the respect of that large crowd—from the men in the orchestra-stalls, to the gallery gods. One half-intoxicated fellow began to scoff at her, but was almost immediately hushed by the scarcely-less drunken ones around him. It was a sight that hushed them all into respectful silence; for a respectable, earnest woman, with the Holy Book in her hand, will have a subduing effect upon almost any company of people.

Mrs. Nation announced her text, and preached a sermon, and delivered a temperance lecture, both within the half hour. (The latter she calls a "prohibition lecture"—hating the word temperance, as applied to drink.)

She said words such as had probably not been heard by most of those there, for a great many years. She told them what sots they were making of themselves, and made her points so emphatic that they cheered her—almost in spite of themselves. She commenced her speech as an experiment, so far as that day's audince was concerned; she closed it a heroine. She did not remain idle during the time between her appearances on the stage, but cultivated the acquaintance of the actors and actresses, and, it is said, to their good.

That is what Mrs. Nation is doing now, on what is called the eastern "vaudeville circuit;" and it would be hard to see how one woman could do much more good in half an hour, than she does; and that among those that need it most.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

The "Little Sister" from Indiana, comes for a little visit:

I will, if permitted, endeavor to speak a few words in this meeting, but ask that you will not "view me with a critic's eye," for I am almost a stranger here, and not much accustomed to speaking before folks, but I wish to say to "Indiana Wabash" that I think we are "next county" neighbors, at the least.

"Claribel," I have been reading a story of a girl named Ethel, who lived in Iowa. Perhaps you have read the story and smiled, as I did, over the great (?) trials she met with.

May I be permitted to congratulate "Olive Branch" on her chapter of the story? I enjoyed it very much. "Mr. Smiley," your "luck" is deplorable, but you know the old saying: "It is a long lane that has no turning," and perhaps just beyond, is the turning where you will find something especially bright awaiting you.

I think each one of us will do well to take to ourselves the lesson taught by the poem "Alabama Girl" sent and not forget to be patient with the living.—"Little Sister," Indiana.

In another letter, received later, our "Little Sister" asks a favor which does credit to her good heart, and one the Chaperone would be glad to grant were it not in direct opposition to the rules of the office, but which she must deny.

Will some one of the M. G. R.'s—some one who sits near the door—heed the gentle knocking of "A Tar Heel," and bid her welcome to your happy circle? She promises to keep the rules, and be as good as she knows how.

Like "Maybeth," my home is enclosed on all sides by mountains, and while I live in North Carolina, my home is not far from the famous White Top mountain of Virginia.

"Sunflower Kid," it seems that your "vocation" in life is to be a lawyer. Your pleadings and arguments for anything you like, would work success for your clients, I am sure.

I would like to have you have a chance to try your eloquence in favor of Western North Carolina, and she is worthy of even your good words. Her Blue Ridge mountains towering so high and stately, remind one of sentinels keeping guard over the towns and cities below. She boasts of the highest peaks east of the Rockies. Besides these beauties, this is a fine country for grazing—large droves of cattle and sheep being marketed each year, and it is good for grain, also.

"Oregon Bach," never mind taking the time to prepare those lessons for the benefit of your future bride; rest easy until she teaches you a few things you never heard of.

You will, doubtless, open wide your eyes and exclaim: "What a wonder and a treasure a good wife is, and how exceedingly fortunate I am in possessing the best one in the world!"

When I come again I would like to tell you of a lovely summer rest near here, and would also suggest that it would be a fine place wherein to hold an M. G. R. picnic and reunion next summer.—"A Tar Heel."

Since "Sunflower Kid" boasted so much of his state, it seems to be the fashion for each one to sing a little song in favor of theirs—proving that the M. G. R.'s are each contented with the place in which it has pleased Providence to place them—an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs. "Cor Cordum," so long a "silent member," is moved to speak for Arkansas—pronounced Arkan-saw:

I have been so long absent that I fear there will be no one to recognize me as a member, but though I have been away so far as letters are concerned, I have been close to you in thought.

"Sunflower Kid" seems to fully appreciate his new home in Nebraska, but I am sure he could say as much, if not more, were he to live in "Old Arkansas." She is called the "garden spot of the world." I should like to see where he would find suitable adjectives to describe this state. Here is a little song our school children sing:

"'Tis a pretty little cottage
Where the grass is ever green,
And the streamlets from the Boston mountains flow,
Where the mocking birds do sing
Till the woods with music ring
In my happy little home in Arkansas.

CHORUS.
Come and see me, neighbors,
Come along.
I'll be there to greet you, and, Ah!
'Tis the finest country found,
I will show you all around
At my happy home in Arkansas.

We'll go out into the orchards
When the fruit is on the trees,
'Tis the land where the famous premium apples grow—
They are luscious, mellow, sweet,
You can have all that you can eat
At my happy home in Arkansas.

We'll go hunting in the mountains,
We will bathe in mineral spring,
Go and see the big plantations down below,
Show you cotton, show you cane,
Show you every kind of grain,
At my happy little home in Arkansas.
"Cor Cordum."

"Violet," Tenn., is such a modest little flower that she did not think it necessary to bring her name and address with her and Miss Prudence is obliged to ask her to return to her home after those very necessary requirements to membership.

Will "Pater's Housekeeper,"—possibly she is some one else's housekeeper by this time—send her address to Miss Prudence? She would be glad also to hear from "Hazel Thornton," "Susie," "Serenity," and "Jess McDonald."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New York.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American painter, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1779, and has been styled the "American Titian." Many of his finest paintings are in English collections, but this country contains his unfinished and most ambitious pictures—"Belshazzar's Feast," now in the Boston Atheneum; "Miriam Singing the Song of Triumph;" "Dante's Beatrice," and "Rosalie." He delighted in the portrayal of the terrible and supernatural. He died in Cambridge, 1843.

PAULINE.

2.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A country of Asia.
2.—Again; soon.
3.—A seed vessel.
4.—An article.
5.—A consonant.

W. C. MOLLETT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Driving my turkeys to market I was asked how many I had and replied: If I had as many as I now have, and half as many, and 2½ turkeys added to my present stock, I should have 250. How many had I?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—POETICAL PUZZLE.

1.—"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods."
2.—"And the world would better grow
If I knew what poets know."
3.—"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!"
4.—"Eternity! Thou pleasing, dreadful thought!"
5.—"Thou'rt sold my Arab steed!"
6.—"'Tis only noble to be good."
7.—"The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun."

The initials of the poets writing the first six quotations, give the name of the author of the 7th.

HELEN.

5.—QUERY.

What were the words of Washington when the proofs of Arnold's treason were placed in his hands?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"And slight the sting of his trouble,
Whose winnings are less than his worth
For he who is honest, is noble,
Whatever his fortune or birth."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of April 14.

1.—Thomas H. Benton.
2.—173.75 ft. from the lower tree; 13.75 ft. from the higher; 200.4721 ft. (nearly) of line. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming square: Line, idea, near, ears.
4.—Draw the waters for the siege; fortify thy strongholds; go into clay, and tread the mortar; make strong the brick-kiln." Nahum, 3:14.
5.—The "Holy Alliance" was a compact between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, agreeing to "regulate their conduct by the precepts of the gospel," and also, as is generally believed by their subsequent actions, to aid one another in suppressing the principles of liberty aroused by the French revolution.
6.—Charles Kingsley wrote: "There are two freedoms; the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where he is free to do what he ought."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. P. E. to his problem answered today is this:

The square of 160, plus the square of 200, minus the square of 100, divided by 2x160, equals 173.75 ft., the distance from the lower tree; then, 173.75, minus 160, equals 13.75 ft., the distance from the higher tree; the sq. rt. of the square of 173.75 plus the square of 100, equals 200.4721, nearly, the length of the line.

Another "small but select" class answered to roll-call this morning.

W. P. E. had the pleasure of playing the gallant to Pauline, Helen and Blue Bell, without a single male contestant for the honor.

Pauline, the Schoolmistress may sometimes misspell words, but she does not think it would be possible for you to do so.

Helen says: I was very glad to receive an invitation to the April Fool party, and Terence certainly entertained royally. But then, he has a trick of doing that.

W. P. E., "Go where glory leads you," even if it is a "spiral route."

TO SLEEPYTOWN.

I know a little traveler,
Who every single night
Starts upon a long, long journey
That lasts till broad daylight.

Her ticket reads: "Sleepytown Express,"
Stamped "Papa's Goodnight Kiss;"
And when she pays him with a hug,
He says: "I thank you, miss."

"Just take the berth marked 'Dreamy Land,'
You mount it by the stairs.
Make haste, because the train should start
Soon as you've said your prayers.

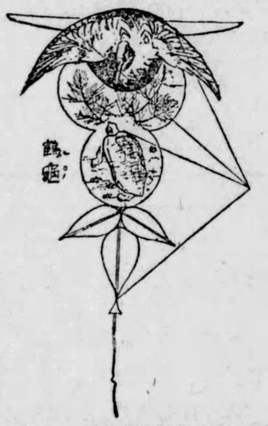
"Remember, too, on this express
You tightly close your eyes;
And no one reaches Sleepytown
Who talks or laughs or cries.

"So, when the sandman engineer
His engine bell has rung,
The passenger for Sleepytown
Must surely hold his tongue.

"Be ready, then, to jump aboard;
Kiss mother at the gate.
It's after half-past seven, and
The train is due at eight"

KITE-FLYING IN JAPAN AND COREA

Kite flying time will soon be here, and the boys will be out with their kites. Japan and Corea are great kite countries, but the boys there never fly their kites in summer, nor in winter, but only for about fifteen days out of the entire year. Some of their customs are described in the Syracuse Post-Standard, which tells of the great fun these far-away boys have fighting with their kites.



They use silk strings, which they dip in fish glue, to which some sharp material, such as powdered glass or porcelain, has been added.

Any kite, no matter if it belongs to the prince himself, may be cut down. The moment two kite strings are crossed the players must let out their lines. If one of them is slow, and allows his line to draw tight, it is sure to be cut through.

The moment the kite is cut down it is seized by small boys who are on the watch for just such things to happen.

The kite shown in this picture is called the "stork and tortoise" kite, the stork being painted white on a crimson background, and the tortoise in blue water. It is the favorite kite of the boys living in Tokio, Japan.

You know our custom of wishing over the right shoulder when the new moon appears. Well, the Corean boys have a custom, on the fourteenth day of the kite-flying season, of writing this wish on the bamboo frames of their kites. "May all of this year's misfortunes fly away with my kite."

Many of the Corean mothers write this wish for their little children, together with the children's names and birthdays.

Some interesting stories are told in Japan and Corea about kites.

The Coreans tell a story about the invention of kites. Four hundred years ago, they say, when Corea was at war with Japan, the Corean soldiers were downhearted on account of several very bad defeats, and at last their general thought of making a living frame (kite), to which he fastened a small lantern. One dark night he lighted the lantern and set the kite loose. The soldiers, seeing the new light twinkling in the sky, took it to be a new star sent for their encouragement. After that they fought with renewed courage.

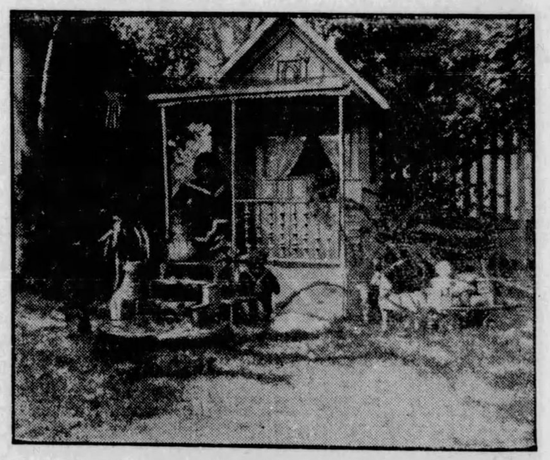
Another Corean general, who came to a river that he had no means of crossing, thought of flying a kite to the other side, where it lodged in a tree. A man on the other side pulled in the string, to which the general had fastened a stout cord. Then a rope was tied on, and so on, and so on, until finally a bridge was constructed, over which the general and his army passed in safety.

The Japanese tell a story of a rebel chieftain in the 17th century who was fighting to overthrow the Takugawa government. He made a large kite and used it as a balloon to carry him up high into the sky, from whence he looked down and saw all he wanted to see of the castle of Yedo, which he was anxious to capture.

The Japanese also tell of a famous robber, Ishikawa Goemon, in the 16th century, who mounted a huge kite and attempted to fly to the top of the castle of Nagaya so as to steal the gold off the celebrated goldfish which decorated the castle.

Since then, says the Japanese, large kites have been forbidden in that part of Japan.

A FINE PLAYHOUSE



A little boy in Upper Sandusky is the fortunate owner of the play house which is shown in the picture. It was built for him by his mother, Mrs. Jacob Burckhardt, who is the wife of a stone mason, and has never learned the carpenter's trade. However, her play house building is a great success. The ground plan is six by eight feet, and the house is high in proportion. It was made wholly from store boxes put into the right shape with a saw, a hatchet and a plane. The railing around the porch is manufactured entirely from empty spools with an iron rod run through them to make them firm. The furnishings are like those in a real house with lace curtains at the windows, carpets on the floors and all kinds of things to make it pretty.

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PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED

Japanese Have Closed the Harbor, and Will Capture the City.

London, April 22.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Port Arthur undoubtedly is effectually blocked and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Vice Admiral Makaroff's sister, a widow, who has long been a resident of Kishiness, was dependent upon an allowance made by the admiral for her support. She is heart-broken, refusing to believe that her brother is dead, and dreams that he comes to her saying that he is alive and imprisoned in his stateroom on the Petropavlovsk.

Paris, April 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says: "Prince Sheremetieff has telegraphed his mother from Port Arthur that the body of Rear Admiral Molas (Vice Admiral Makaroff's chief of staff) has been washed ashore frightfully mutilated by the explosion which sank the Petropavlovsk, and that Vice Admiral Makaroff's body has not yet been found."

Tien Tsin, April 22.—Floating mines have been seen off the Shantung promontory, in the much-used fair way followed by vessels bound to and from Shanghai and Chefoo, and Tien Tsin and other northern ports. This is extremely dangerous to shipping and probably will cause an increase in marine insurance.

Alexieff's Report.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The text of Viceroy Alexieff's report to the emperor, concerning the Petropavlovsk disaster and the torpedo boat engagement which preceded it, reads as follows:

"I respectfully report to your majesty that on April 11 the whole effective squadron at Port Arthur sailed out six miles to the southward to maneuver and towards evening returned to port. On April 12 a flotilla of eight torpedo boat destroyers went out to inspect the islands, having received orders to attack the enemy should he be encountered in the course of the night.

"Owing to the darkness and a heavy rain three of the destroyers separated from the flotilla, two of which returned to Port Arthur at dawn. The third, however, the Strashni, having, according to the evidence of her seamen, encountered several Japanese destroyers took them in the darkness for Russian ships and, giving the signal of recognition, joined them at dawn. She was recognized by the enemy and there was a fight at close quarters, in which her commander, midshipman and engineer and most of her crew were killed. Maleiff, her lieutenant, although wounded, continued firing on the enemy.

"At dawn on April 13 the cruiser Bayan went out, preceded by destroyers and hurried to the rescue. About sixteen miles from Port Arthur the Bayan saw the destroyer Strashni engaged with four Japanese destroyers. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred and the Strashni sank. Driving off the enemy's destroyers by her fire, the Bayan approached the scene of the fight, lowered her boats and had time to save the remnant of the destroyer's crew. Unfortunately only five men were swimming. Their lives were saved.

"The cruiser was obliged to fight on her starboard side with six Japanese cruisers which came up. Having picked up her boats the Bayan regained the harbor, suffering no damage or loss, although covered with fragments of shells. The cruiser Diana and five destroyers hastened to her succor and at the same time the other cruisers, the battleships Petropavlovsk and Poltava, and some destroyers came out from the roadstead and the other battleships left the harbor. In column formation with the Bayan at the head and the destroyers on the flank Vice Admiral Makaroff proceeded to the scene of the Strashni's fight, whither more Japanese destroyers and cruisers were approaching.

"After a short fusilade at fifty cable lengths distance, 10,000 yards, the ships drew off.

"A squadron of nine Japanese battleships appeared at 8:40 a. m. and our ships retired toward Port Arthur. In the roadstead they were rejoined by the battleships Pobieda, Peresviet and Sevastopol, which were coming out through the channel. The squadron was drawn up in the following order:

"Askold, Bayan, Diana, Petropavlovsk, Peresviet, Pobieda, Novik, five destroyers and two tropedo cruisers. They turned toward the left, but when approaching the mouth of the channel the destroyers were signaled to return to the harbor and the cruisers to proceed. Maneuvering with the Petropavlovsk at their head, the squadron turned to the east, making toward the enemy on their right.

"At 9:40 a. m. an explosion occurred at the right side of the Petropovlovsk, then a second and more violent explosion under her bridge. A thick column of greenish-yellow smoke was seen to rise from the battleship, her mast funnel bridge and turret were thrown up and the battleship heeled over on her starboard side. Her poop arose from the water, showing her screw working in the air. The Petropavlovsk was surrounded by flames and in two minutes sank bow first.

"Some of her crew escaped. The cruiser Gaydamak, which was a cable length away, lowered boats and succeeded in rescuing Grand Duke Cyril and 47 seamen. The destroyers and boats from the Poltava and Askold also picked up some of the Petropavlovsk crew. Altogether seven officers and 73 men were saved. The Poltava, which was following the Petropavlovsk two cable-lengths astern, stopped her engines and remained on the scene of the disaster.

"At a signal from Rear Admiral Ouktomsky the other warships made for the entrance of the harbor, maneuvering towards the Peresviet in line. A mine exploded under the starboard side of the Pobieda. She listed but proceeded and entered the harbor with all the other ships astern of her. The enemy remained in sight until 3 o'clock and then disappeared.

"The night preceding the sortie of the squadron, lights and the outlines of ships were seen in the distance from the roadstead, and the commander of the fleet kept watch in person until dawn from the cruiser Diana, stationed in the outer roadstead. He left her at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"In concluding I take the liberty to announce respectfully that despite the ill-success which has attended the Pacific fleet the crews of the ships retain their morale and are ready to perform all duties required of them. The gracious words of your majesty, addressed to the seamen at this painful hour of trial, serve as a consolation and a support to all the force in their efforts to overcome the enemy, to the glory of their beloved savior and their country."

ON THE YALU.

Rumors of Stubborn Engagement Between the Forces.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—5:18 p. m.—A rumor is current in this city that the Japanese sustained heavy loss while attempting a landing near the mouth of the Yalu river. According to the report, which is said to be based upon a private telegram from Port Arthur, the Japanese lost 7,000 men. The story is not confirmable at this hour, and discredited in quarters where The Associated Press correspondents made inquiries, but an absolute official statement has not yet been obtained.

Paris, April 23.—1:20 p. m.—Information reaching the highest quarters here tends to confirm the report that a rather serious engagement has occurred on the Yalu river, involving a reverse to a Japanese column, but this information lacks positiveness and the details therefore are given under reserve, although credited in influential quarters. It is said that this is not the minor operation mentioned in Viceroy Alexieff's report of March 22.

London, April 23.—Rumors of severe fighting on the Yalu are repeated in various forms and from various points. For instance, the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says he hears that the first Japanese army has crossed the Yalu almost without opposition, and the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Seoul says that heavy fighting has occurred, but that for strategic reasons it is impossible to send particulars.

No authentic news, however, has reached London showing that anything has happened beyond skirmishing.

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian strategists are reluctantly arriving at the conviction that Gen. Kuroki is engaged in the adventurous plan of advancing along the middle reaches of the Yalu river, via Kang Ge, and despite enormous difficulties, is moving his army over the mountain paths, his purpose being to outflank the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu.

Attack on Songjin.

Seoul, April 23.—A special messenger from Gensan brings additional details of the recent Russian attack on Songjin, in northeastern Corea. The messenger reports that the Russians burned the Japanese consulate and the Corean customs warehouse, rifled the telegraph office, and finally, it is supposed, retired to the northward. The presence of a Japanese squadron along the east coast of Corea, will, it is thought, effectually stop all future Russian maraudering expeditions.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—Official dispatches regarding the fighting south of the River Pomakua, reported last Friday, in which a Russian detachment had three men killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded, say that a Japanese troop-laden barge and other boats emerged from the mouth of the Pomakua and attempted to cut off the Russian retreat. The barge was sunk by the Russian guns. Captain Smeizin, who commanded the detachment, has died of his wounds. Lieut. Fushkin was the other officer wounded.

Further details concerning the skirmish say that in following up the general plan to harrass and impede the Japanese crossing the Yalu, the Russian outposts on the river sent a detachment of volunteers in boats on the night of April 21, for the purpose of setting fire to the Japanese pontoons and other bridge materials.

The boats grounded on a sand bank near the Corean side, and drew the fire of the Japanese outposts. There was a sharp fusillade at close range. The position of the boats was highly critical, owing to the appearance of a number of light barges filled with Japanese, coming out from a small tributary stream called the Pomakua, which is unmarked even on the maps of the Russian general staff. The intention of the barges was to cut off the retreat of the Russians. This was noticed from the other bank, two miles distant, and a couple of field guns opened fire. A lucky shot sank one of the barges, and the others withdrew. The Japanese casualties are not known.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON

From Vladivostok Suddenly Becomes Extremely Active.

Tokio, April 25.—6 p. m.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, after a long period of inactivity, suddenly appeared off Gensan, on the east coast of Corea, this morning, and sank the Goyo Maru, a Japanese merchant steamer of six hundren tons. A brief telegram received from Gensan today says three Russian cruisers had entered the harbor and that they were still there when the telegram was sent. Their arrival created consternation in the unprotected Japanese colony at Gensan.

It is thought in Tokio that this Russian naval movement was made in the hope of intercepting some unprotected Japanese troop ships. It is not believed the squadron will remain at Gensan long.

The Vladivostok squadron consists of the cruisers Rossia, Gromoboi, Rurik and Bogatyre. The last is a protected cruiser, and the others are armored cruisers, the four being among the most powerful in the Russian navy.

Gensan is about 350 miles southwest of Vladivostok.

London, April 25.—5:44 p. m.—The Japanese legation today gave out the following dispatch received today from Tokio:

"The Japanese consul at Won-san (Gen-san), Corea, reports under today's date, that two Russian torpedo boats entered that port and sank a small Japanese steamer, the Goyo Maru. Her gross tonnage was 600 and she was built in 1884. The Russians immediately left."

This dispatch is taken at the legation here to mean that the Vladivostok fleet is active.

Alexieff Resigns.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to the emperor to be relieved of his position of viceroy in the far east. It is expected that the request will be immediately granted. While no official announcement has yet been made, there is reason to believe that the above statement is correct.

Alexieff's Resignation.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—3:16 p. m.—The draft of the treaty whereby American and Russian firms can sue in their respective countries, over which Ambassador McCormick has been negotiating, has been received from Washington and laid before the foreign office. Since it is no longer possible to secure its ratification during this session of congress Mr. McCormick probably will allow the treaty to take its normal course.

It is said that the emperor, replying to Viceroy Alexieff's application for leave of absence, has telegraphed his refusal, adding that he hoped the viceroy would be able to send good news soon.

Feigneer, the most celebrated tenor of the Imperial opera, who is an officer of the naval reserves, has been called to the colors.

Intervention Talk.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—7:30 p. m.—The Associated Press is enabled to announce authoritatively that the talk of mediation in the Russo-Japanese war was founded upon the personal desires of King Edward and King Christian of Denmark to avoid further bloodshed and end the conflict, but that the steps initiated have utterly failed. The emporer, with the full concurrences of the imperial family, and his advisers, has firmly decided not only to reject all proposals looking to intervention, but to prosecute the war with all the resources of the empire until victory crowns the Russian arms.

JAPANESE SPIES.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—6 a. m.—The Russki Slavouk prints a letter from an official in the French secret service which reports the presence of numerous Japanese spies in France, well provided with money. They shadow Russians and watch the shipyards. Especially do they endeavor to ascertain the exact date of the departure of the Baltic fleet and the points en route at which it will coal. The Novesti states that the Russians should feel gratified at the strategical achievement of the naval squadron, which imposed caution upon the Japanese operations and gave Russia time to throw a preponderating military force into Manchuria. The most favorable time, the Novosti continues, for Japanese military operations has passed. A letter written by Colonel Agapeef, an officer of marines on the Petropavlovsk, who was drowned, describes the routine upon the battleship. We rise, he wrote, at 6 o'clock, learn the news of the night and drink tea. At 8 we attend colors and then read the papers, in hope of obtaining information of the intentions of the enemy. Afterwards we go to a meeting at headquarters and discuss questions of defense. Luncheon at 1 o'clock. Afterwards we either visit the city or transact our own affairs. Dinner is at 6 o'clock, when rumors of all kinds circulate.

If reports of the appearance of the enemy are persistent, the letter states, the torpedo boats are sent out and upon these craft falls the hardest service of the war. When Grand Duke Cyril arrived at Port Arthur, he was given command of a torpedo boat. The ships in the harbor, it is stated, were connected with the others and with the shore by telephones.

NEW CHWANG BOMBARDED

According to Reports Received From Tien Tsin.

Tien Tsin, April 26.—It is reported upon good authority that the Japenese fleet bombarded the town of New Chwang last night. The Russians here deny that there is any truth in the report.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—5:39 p. m.—The authorities here have no news to confirm the reported bombardment of New Chwang last night.

New Chwang, April 26.—The Russian authorities here deny that there have been any important engagements recently on the Yalu, but they report the destruction of a few Japanese junks by the Russian volunteers.

The Japanese have not arrived at the Yalu in force, according to the Russians in New Chwang, nor have they crossed the river at any point. The Russian forces are still in possession of all points on the west or Manchurian side of the river, which they occupied originally and consequently the execution of the plan of falling back on Feng Huan Cheng and Liao Yang, which is attributed to General Kuropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief, has not been begun.

EMPEROR RECEIVES NEWS

Dispatches Relate to Fighting on the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—7:20 p. m.—The emperor has received three official despatches, two of which are understood to relate to fighting on the Yalu river. Their contents will be given out tonight.

FORTY THOUSAND STRONG

Occupy Fortified Positions on the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Advices from Mukden indicate that the Russians have completed the concentration of their forces on the Mukden, Laoi-Yang-Yalu and Mukden-New-Chwang lines. Forty thousand men are occupying fortified positions along the Yalu river, and 20,000 are posted at Taku Shan, at the head of Corea bay, where the Japanese have threatened to make a landing. The Russians also occupy the banks of the Tumen river, from the Russo-Corean frontier to Lake Tai-Tji (Paikh-Tou-San), on the Manchu-Corean frontier, near the source of the Yalu. Detachments of Russian cavalry and light artillery hold the towns of Kio-Lin, Musan and Zunduyan, along the river, and points on the east coast of Corea offering facilities for landings.

IS NOT READY TO SAIL

Report Concerning Movement of Baltic Fleet Incorrect.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—3:56 p. m.—The report that the Baltic fleet is to leave Libau Thursday for the Far East is incorrect. Some of the ships are just going into commission and those being completed cannot be finished before July. The reports may be attributable to the fact that some school ships are going out to train the naval reserves.

The battleship Borodino left the admiralty works today for Cronstadt, to receive her armor and heavy guns.

The admiralty is giving earnest consideration to all questions in connection with the dispatch in July of the Baltic fleet to the Far East.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who will command it, and Rear-Admiral Wireinius have been in consultation. All idea of following the northern route has been abandoned. Indeed, it never was seriously considered. Admiral Rojestvensky originally favored the Cape of Good Hope route, but it is more probable now that colliers and supply ships, well protected, will go by that route and that the battleships and torpedo boats will pass through the Suez canal. The two divisions will rendezvous in the Indian ocean. For the entire fleet to proceed by way of the Cape of Good Hope would involve too much time, the expenditure of a large quantity of coal and the fouling of the boilers and bottoms of the fighting ships, which it is important to avoid on account of the lack of docking facilities at Port Arthur.

Negotiations for Big Loan.

New York, April 26.—Negotiations for a new loan between Russia and a Paris financial syndicate are as good as concluded, cables the Paris correspondent of the Times. The amount is placed at $160,000,000. The syndicate, it is understood, includes the Russo-Chinese bank and the Hottinger Group. The loan is to be contracted in treasury bonds at the rate of 98 per cent, and is to bear interest at five per cent. The syndicate guarantees $80,000,000 and in all probability there will be a public subscription. The details cannot be officially confirmed.

The Baltic Squadron.

Paris, April 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo De Paris, says that the Baltic squadron will start for the Far East August 1. The correspondent also says that Vice Admiral Chouknin (commander of the naval academy and director of the naval school at St. Petersburg) has been appointed to the command of the Black Sea fleet.

Third Japanese Army.

Berlin, April 26.—The Tokio correspondent of the Tageblatt, announces the mobilization of a third Japanese army. He says it is now disclosed that a reserve brigade corresponding to each division of the active army has mobilized therewith, and that, consequently, each army embraces nearly one hundred thousand men instead of being of the strength previously assumed.

Kuropatkin's Strategy.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—General Kuropatkin has played a strong card in the game of strategy. A large portion of General Rennenkampff's Cossack cavalry division has been thrown across the upper reaches of the Yalu and considerable force of cavalry which crossed the Tumen some time ago is moving down to the southwest to effect a juncture with it. Together with this force, which it is said totals 2,000 men, he will threaten Lieutenant General Inouyes' left flank, when the Japanese are ready to cross lower down on the Yalu. Being composed of cavalry, with a few mountain guns, Rennenkampff's force is extremely mobile. Unless it should be dislodged it will compel the Japanese to leave a very strong army to guard the communications, whereas if a Japanese force should be sent to drive it out it would have to move directly away from the main army, while the Russian army if compelled to fall back can re-cross in the direction of the Russian troops concentrated in Manchuria.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 19.—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from Congo Free State missionaries asking an investigation into the conditions in their territory. The matter was referred for investigation. The army appropriation bill was passed. The sundry civil bill was taken up, involving the question of additional accommodations in the way of offices and committee rooms. One provision was for an addition to the east front of the capitol and another was for an outside Senate office and committee building. The former provision was fought by Mr. Bacon, who declared an addition would be sacrilege, and the latter was opposed by Mr. Berry, who said a separate office would be extravagant. The debate was still in progress when, at 5:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate adjourned.

By a strict party vote of 147 to 104 the House today passed the bill providing for joint statehood of Indian Territory and Oklahoma under the name of Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Arizona. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, declared the majority had no idea that the measure would become a law at this session, as it had not been drawn in such a way as to command the votes of the minority. Denying that the Republicans had been guilty of bad faith, Mr. Dalzell said the bill would take its course as a party measure. Delegate Wilson, of Arizona, was among those who opposed the bill, and it was supported by Delegates Rodey, of New Mexico, and McGuire, of Oklahoma. The rule for immediate consideration was adopted and the bill was passed. A Senate concurrent resolution accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to send a delegation to the opening was passed.

Washington, April 20.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last before the senate committee on appropriations, was reported this morning. Without comment the senate passed a resolution by Mr. Dubois for investigation of polygamy among postmasters in Idaho. Mr. Dolliver then spoke nearly two hours on the trusts, defending Republican policies and predicting the election of President Roosevelt. The sundry civil bill was passed after a long discussion of amendments for buildings at Washington. As amended today the bill carries $50,000 for a Jefferson monument, $71,000 as the United States' share of the cost of the Bureau of American Republics' building in Washington, provides for a new office and committee building for the senate and limits to $75,000 the immediate appropriation for extending the east wing of the capitol. Senator Lodge introduced a bill to place the cliff dwellings and other prehistoric ruins on public land under the care of the secretary of interior for their preservation. Senator Hopkins introduced a bill to prohibit issuance of a patent for any drug except in so far as its preparation is concerned. The pensions appropriation bill was laid down before the senate just before adjournment.

When the house met today the agricultural appropriation bill was reported from conference and agreed to. The report of the election committee No. 2, deciding in favor of Congressman Lorimer, of Illinois, was adopted and Mr. Foss called up the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. After an extended debate the bill was sent back, the house refusing to agree to any of the disputed amendments, excepting that providing for construction of two colliers. Mr. Foss secured the adoption of his amendment leaving the selection of the great lake naval training station site to the secretary of the navy, but Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, secured the yeas and nays and it was defeated. The house passed a bill providing for the allotment of lands of the New York Indians, and several other minor measures.

Washington, April 21.—In the senate today the pension appropriations bill, carrying an appropriation of more than $137,000,000, and the emergency river and harbor appropriations bill, carrying $3,000,000, were passed, as was the bill increasing to 640 acres the size of homestead entries in western Nebraska. In the debate on the pension bill, Mr. Scott denounced the pension laws, advocating a service pension of $25 per month. In the debate on the emergency river and harbor bill, Mr. Gorman criticised the Republicans for not bringing up a general river and harbor bill, and Mr. Elkins replied that the state of business was not such as to justify such a measure. Bills were passed establishing a supreme court for the Indian Territory and giving the General Federation of Women's Clubs the right to hold biennial meetings outside of Washington. Senator Warren and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, clashed over the report of the court of claims in connection with the Judge Swayne case.

In the house today a substitute for the Kittredge bill for the government of the Panama canal zone was passed over the protest of Mr. Harrison, run mad, because, he said, it gave the President greater authority than any sovereign. A rule was adopted for the consideration at any time of the bill creating a commission to investigate the merchant marine. The house defeated a resolution to pay Mr. Slemp, of Virginia, $1,500 for expenses incurred by him in defending his title to a seat. The establishment of a life-saving station near Eagle Harbor, Keweena Point, Mich., was approved. The house passed a bill amending the act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor in public works so as to give the government priority over the subcontractors or furnishers of material in suits on the bonds of the contractors. A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to renew negotiations with governments which discriminate against Jewish citizens of the United States with the view to securing equal freedom of travel and sojourn with all other citizens.

Washington, April 22.—The general deficiency appropriation bill occupied the greater part of the senate's time today, but before its consideration Mr. Gallinger spoke in defense of the tariff policy of the Republican party. While the deficiency bill was being read Mr. Cullom spoke on the Hitt Chinese exclusion bill attached by the house as a rider. He offered an amendment to strike out several clauses. Mr. Lodge also offered an amendment excluding Chinese and other aliens whose immigration is encouraged by any transportation company. The bill for the government of the Panama canal zone was sent to conference. The reading of the deficiency bill being completed, the senate, at 5:15 p. m., went into executive session.

After devoting considerable time today to conference reports on routine and private bills, the house listened to a brush between Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, and Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, on the former's substitute for a resolution of inquiry as to the acts of the Dawes commission. Mr. Lind said the men sent as guardians of the Indians of Indian territory had taken advantage of their official positions for loot and speculation. Mr. Curtis said the charges had not been proved. Mr. Lind's substitute, which asks the secretary of the interior for information as to what action has been taken in the Dawes commission investigation, prevailed, 97 to 91. The sundry civil bill was sent to conference with Messrs. Hemenway, Gillett and Burton conferees for the house. Two hundred and thirty-three pension bills were passed in 45 minutes. Messrs. Hepburn, Lovering and Adamson were appointed house conferees on the bill for government of the canal zone. Mr. Grosvenor called up the bill creating a commission to investigate the American merchant marine, which was discussed but laid aside without action. Consideration of the Alaskan delegate bill was resumed, but was interrupted by Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, who assailed President Roosevelt and Mr. Grosvenor, the former for his attitude on the race question and the latter for alleged change of front toward Roosevelt after his nomination for vice-president. Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Grosvenor occupied the floor until 6:23 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Washington, April 23.—In the senate today the Mann bill for the lowering of the tunnels in the Chicago river was reported from the committee on commerce and was passed without serious opposition. The senate passed, after a long debate, the general deficiency bill, after killing the house amendment strengthening the Chinese exclusion law. The amendment was amended by striking out all except the first section, which affirms all the exclusion laws now in effect. One amendment accepted was that excluding Chinese and other aliens from coming in under agreements between other countries and steamship companies, having special reference to a contract between the Cunard line and Hungary to supply 30,000 immigrants annually to the steamship company. Other provisions carried by the bill as passed were: Appropriating $5,000 for medals in commemoration of the two hundredth birthday anniversary of Benjamin Franklin, defeating a proposition to reimburse the Compania Francaise des Telegraphiques for damage sustained during the war with Spain, granting $1,250 to the widow of General Longstreet, and defeating an allowance to the Muncie and Stockbridge Indians of Wisconsin. The chair appointed a committee to attend the opening of the World's Fair.

In the house today the speaker appointed a committee to represent the house at the opening of the World's Fair. The house agreed to the senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill, and the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was adopted. Bills were passed for the protection of the public forest reserves and national parks and amending the act to extend the coal land laws to Alaska. The bill for a commission to investigate the merchant marine was passed after a long debate, in which Messrs. Hepburn and Cockran were the central figures. An intimation by Mr. Dalzell that Mr. Cockran supported McKinley in 1896 because he was paid for it brought an impassioned denial from Mr. Cockran.

Washington, April 25.—After passing a number of minor bills the senate today discussed and agreed to the conference report on the navy appropriation bill, eliminating all difference between the senate and house. It passed the bill creating the Davenport division of the southern judicial district of Iowa. Mr. McCumber called up his resolution for revision of the pension laws, but it went to the calendar without action after Mr. Bailey interjected the remark that legislation was unnecessary under the present administration. Mr. Bacon spoke on trusts in reply to Mr. Dolliver's recent speech. An hour was given to memorial services for the late Representative Charles W. Thompson, of Alabama, and as a further remark of respect the senate adjourned.

The house today passed a large number of bills, including the Alaska delegate bill, a bill extending to Peoria, Ill., the privileges of the law governing the immediate transportation of merchandise without appraisement, and constituting Coal City, Ill., a subport of entry. The house disagreed to the senate amendments to the emergency river and harbor bill and refused to ask for another conference. It disagreed also to the amendments to the deficiency bill which was sent to conference. A bill was passed providing for allotments to Indians in White Earth reservation, Minnesota. There was a prolonged debate over the bill for construction of a lighthouse at Diamond Shoal, N. C., which finally was passed. The bill prohibiting selection of timber land in lieu of land in forest reservations was passed.

MRS. MORTON DEAD.

New York, April 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, the widow of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, discoverer of anaesthesia, died here yesterday of pneumonia, following an illness of more than a year.

Mrs. Morton's name was Elizabeth Whitman. She was born in 1826 in Farmington, Conn., and was married to Dr. Morton in 1844, two years before the first public demonstration of his invaluable discovery.

No recognition of any sort from the government ever came to the impoverished widow, although the reports of six congressional committees during her husband's lifetime had recommended an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars to be made in compensation for the government's use of ether anaesthesia during the civil war.

NEW COALING STATION.

San Francisco, April 21.—A coaling station will be established in the Aleutian Islands by the United States government. The navy collier Saturn, which has been lying in port awaiting orders since December 26 last, has received orders to proceed with cargo of 4,300 tons of coal to Kyska, an island of the Rat group in latitude 52 north, longitude 177 east, where the coal will form the nucleus of a supply that will be always available for vessels of the United States in that part of the world.

Raising a Fund.

Chicago, April 21.—To raise $100,000 in 100 days is the task which Dr. W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Dr. T. W. Goodspeed and Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of the university, have undertaken. The funds are to be raised for the erection of the proposed divinity building at the university, the total cost of which will be $250,000.

Witnesses Expensive.

San Francisco, April 23.—Most of the witnesses from Delaware who testified at the trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and who testified at the preliminary hearing of a second charge of murder before Police Judge Conlan, have left for their homes. It cost the city $4,500 to meet the claims for compensation and expenses to bring these witnesses out here for traveling and hotel bills.

Queen Lil Coming.

St. Louis, April 21.—A request was received yesterday by an official of the World's Fair to reserve accommodations here for former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, and her party for the first week in May. They will visit the World's Fair but in no official capacity.

Cousin of President Dead.

Eldorado, Iowa, April 23.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt died at Askley yesterday, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. She was the wife of a prominent Iowa miller, who is a cousin of President Roosevelt

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine-Syrup of Figs-is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine-Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

THE SMOOT CASE.

The Senate Committee Resumes Its Hearings.

Washington, April 20.—What may be termed the second round of the Reed Smoot contest opened today before the senate committee on privileges and elections. It was announced that seven witnesses would be heard before the adjournment of congress and it is practically certain that the committee will then adjourn to convene in Salt Lake, Utah, on July 18. At that time will be examined witnesses who were unable to come to Washington and others who could not be reached with summons to come here.

Important testimony for the prosecution is expected to be developed at this session of the committee. The hearing opened without formality of any character. Brigham H. Roberts was called to the stand by Mr. Tayler. He was questioned to bring out a statement of his official connection with the church. Mr. Roberts said he was elected to the position of one of the first seven presidents in 1888 and entered politics about 1889. His interest was manifested in making speeches, but he was not a candidate for office until 1894. He then was elected as a member of the constitutional convention and that he had accordingly consented not to urge his candidacy. He was nominated during his absence and was informed that the order had been rescinded. He said that Joseph F. Smith was the member of the first presidency, who said the ruling had been modified. He explained fully certain criticisms which had been made of an alleged influence which the first presidency and apostles had brought to bear against the present aspirations of himself and Moses Thatcher because their attitude was not in harmony with the Democratic convention which adopted a declaration of principle against the church influence.

Mr. Roberts said he protested and later the church took up his protests. Mr. Roberts was defeated the first time he ran for congress.

Then followed a series of questions and answers which resulted in a confession from Mr. Roberts that he still believes in and is practicing polygamy. He said that he believes that the Woodruff manifesto was divinely inspired and that now in practicing polygamy he knows he is disobeying both the laws of the land and the laws of God. He was asked why he continued to disobey the laws of God, if he believed them to be the highest laws and with a resigned air, he said: "Well, the manifesto left me in the midst of obligations to these wives. I am trying to do the best I can to live within the laws, but these obligations I cannot shirk."

Washington, April 21.—Brigham H. Roberts was recalled by the defense today when the senate committee on privileges and elections resumed its investigation of the protests against Senator Reed Smoot. Mr. Vancott drew from the witness a review of the elections of Utah to show that the Democratic successes of the state were due to the "silver craze" and that the Mormon church had not maintained a vacillating policy between the two political parties as had been inferred from the testimony given by Mr. Roberts on yesterday.

Calvin Cobb, publisher of the Boise Statesman, was examined in regard to polygamy in Idaho, and the influence of Mormons on the politics of the state. He said there is no statute against polygamous cohabitation, though several unsuccessful efforts had been made to enact such a statute. All of these measures, he said, had died in the legislature, which is about one-third Mormon. In regard to the Mormon influence in the state, Mr. Cobb said that the chairman of the state organizations of both parties go to Salt Lake before every campaign, and both come back and say that everything has been fixed "all right."

Mr. Cobb related the efforts before the legislature to have called a constitutional convention to enact an amendment to repeal the test against Mormonism. The resolution was defeated several times and finally Apostle John Henry Smith visited Boise, and soon after the resolution was adopted.

Washington, April 22.—The first witness today in the Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections was Judge W. O. Powers, who was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 as an associate justice of the supreme court of Utah. At that time prosecutions under the Edmunds act were just beginning and during his incumbency he said there had been about 100 persons prosecuted for polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, among them being Lorenzo Snow, then one of the twelve apostles, who afterward was elected president of the church. Mr. Snow was convicted and sentenced.

Judge Powers said he had examined persons who applied for naturalization. In regard to an application by one Nell Hanson, Judge Powers says he was informed by Hanson that he would obey the laws of the church rather than the laws of the land, "If they should run counter to each other." The application for citizenship was denied.

In regard to prosecutions Judge Powers said most of them had been for polygamous cohabitation. Few prosecutions were had for polygamy, he said, as there was then no marriage law and marriages were secret and polygamy therefore was hard to prove.

Judge Powers reviewed the political history of Utah to show the close relations of the Mormon church with political affairs, also the intimate association of the church with the local municipal governments. He showed that the church controlled in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs. In one case it was shown that a man was disciplined and was summoned by Abraham O. Smoot, president of the high council of the Utah State of Zion. It was not shown that any relationship existed between Senator Smoot and the man mentioned.

Washington, April 23.—When the investigation of the Smoot case opened today Judge O. W. Powers was again called to the stand. He read a petition prepared by supporters of Moses Thatcher for senator, addressed to the Senate of the United States, alleging that church influence had been used in the election and asking for an investigation. Another instance of church interference had been shown, said he in a mayoralty contest at Provo, when Reed Smoot favored the candidacy of George Sutherland. The witness said Smoot was held in disfavor with the church and charged with going to the Liberal party.

Senator Overman asked if women were elected to the legislature in Utah. The witness answered in the affirmative, and said a woman was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house in the legislature which elected Mr. Smoot as senator.

"Did she vote for Smoot?" asked Senator Overman.

"I understand she did."

Senator Dubois—"Judge Powers, what do you regard the chief exhibition of church domination over political affairs that has come to your notice?"

"It occurred at the April, 1896, conference, when the political rule that is the manifesto against Mormons entering politics without consent of church authorities was adopted. This rule was adopted without a dissenting vote, and at the same conference Moses Thatcher's name was dropped from the rolls as an apostle, and no explanation of any character was made."

Washington, April 25.—Judge O. W. Powers was on the stand again at the opening of the Smoot investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections today, and Attorney Vancott resumed cross examination. He questioned the witness in regard to Mormon interest in educational affairs. Judge Powers praised the people highly for their application to trades, professions, art and the sciences.

Mining schools and other scientific institutions were praised by the witness, who said that Mormon schools easily rank with the best institutions of learning in the country.

In regard to the disinclination of Mormons to inform on polygamists, Judge Powers said that no person likes to be called or considered an informer. Reference was made to the attitude of Democrats who were Gentiles, in nominating Brigham H. Roberts, a Mormon, for congress.

"Well," said Mr. Powers, "we thought Roberts was going to be the Moses to lead us out of our political difficulties. We thought he would take us away from church domination in politics."

While Judge Powers commended much of the educational policy in Utah, he said the admirable system was inaugurated before statehood. In answer to a question by Senator Bailey, the witness said he understood that in some sections the public schools were dismissed early for religious instruction. The Mormons found much to complain of in regard to that, said the witness.

Winter Grains Above Average.

Berlin, April 21.—Official reports say that the condition of winter grains in Prussia on April 15 was a shade above the average.

We Shall Buy a Million

Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to the Sick.

We have purchased for $100,000 the American rights to Liquozone. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million 50c bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

Costs $500,000.

We publish this offer in every great newspaper in America. The cost of the offer, we expect, will reach $500,000. We pay that price because it seems the only way to quickly let the sick know what Liquozone does.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world, cannot do without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is, to the human body, the most essential element of life.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germ

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured—Note Endorsers.

TRIAL TREATMENT and 64-Page BOOK FREE

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, druggists or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these

diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopoeda, both official works; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 1118 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

WE EAT TOO MUCH.

Interesting Experiments by the Sheffield Scientific School.

Washington, April 21.—The chief paper read before the National Academy of Sciences yesterday was a description of a series of experiments recently conducted by the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale to determine if the average human being is not eating too much. Prof Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, who conducted the experiments, and who read yesterday's paper, made the statement that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor.

Prof. Chittenden said three classes of men were experimented on, several professors at the school, including Prof. Chittenden himself, several students and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of meat and other proteid foods, with little, if any increase in starch and other foods, in nearly all the tests. No fixed regime was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. In only one case was meat entirely eliminated from the diet. At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six months until nearly a year, and were concluded only a few days ago, the entire lot of men who had been Prof. Chittenden's subjects were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater partially owing to their regular physical exercises during the experiments and partially owing, Prof. Chittenden believes, to the less amount of food eaten.

The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard, and from a third to a half as much as the average man eats.

THE CHIPPEWA LANDS.

Washington, April 23. — Secretary Hitchcock yesterday issued the following order regarding the opening of the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota:

"All persons are hereby warned not to go upon any of the ceded Chippewa lands from which the timber has been cut and removed under the act of June 27, 1902, known as the Morris act, or upon any of the ceded Chippewa lands in the state of Minnesota, with a view to settlement thereon, until such lands have been formally opened to settlement and entry.

"All such persons will be considered and dealt with as trespassers, and when the lands are actually opened preference will be given the prior, legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement.

"Trespassing on lands on which there is standing pine timber, either sold or unsold, under no circumstances will be permitted; nor will any trespassing be permitted on lands temporarily withdrawn for forestry purposes by departmenetal order of April 23, 1903."

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

Washington, April 22.—An interesting feature of the opening of the St. Louis Exposition at noon on the 30th inst., by the President, by wire from the White House, will be the firing of a national salute of 21 guns by a battery from Fort Myer to be stationed in the President's Park, south of the White House. The first gun will be fired the instant the President touches the button starting the machinery of the exposition. Signal corps men on the roof of the White House will signal to the officer commanding the battery in the park about a thousand yards distant.

Prince Has the Measles.

Washington, April 23.—Crown Prince Euiwa, of Corea, is confined to his room at the Corean legation with measles. The attack is not serious. A dispatch announcing the destruction of the imperial palace has been received at the legation. It also stated that orders had been given to have it rebuilt.

WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.

Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250ft. No. 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in a keg, per 100 lbs., $1.60. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. E. 207 on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

MISSOURI DISASTER.

Commander Cowles' Official Report on the Matter.

Washington, April 23.—Captain W. S. Cowles, commander of the battleship Missouri, in his report on the disaster which occurred on his ship, made public at the navy department yesterday, tells of the deeds of personal bravery and of the acts of heroism which characterized the conduct of officers and men, and of total disregard of danger displayed in the work of saving the ship and rescuing the imperiled. He also gives many interesting details not heretofore published. Captain Cowles says:

"At 11 o'clock a. m. April 13th, off Pensacola, Fla., while at record practice on range No. 3, and after the fifth shot from the left gun, after-turret, had fired, I heard an explosion. I looked aft, and saw a great flame bursting from the after-turret. Sounding fire and collision quarters, I directed Lieut. Commander F. K. Hill to take her into shoal water. He afterwards anchored her in five and one-half fathoms. The other ships on the range followed us, and offered every assistance, and were ready to save lives, as they probably expected us to blow up. I believed the ship to be in imminent danger, and went quickly to the fire, found the turret impossible to enter; streams of water already directed in it. All entrances were barred with the dead and dying. Two on top of the turret, one calling for help, and every one trying to reach him. Passing around the turret, I saw Father Gleeson, who offered to send a wireless for me to the admiral, and I went below, reached the berth and splinter deck, and found Lieptenant Commander J. M. Orchard directing streams of water below into the upper and thence overflowing into the lower handling room. In addition to those directed below from the turret by Lieut. W. R. White, I met Gunner Cox, who said:

"'Magazines all flooded; fire not yet under control.'

"Then Lieut. C. Davis, coming up the ladder, said: 'There is a man at the foot of this ladder who is alive and helpless.' I went down and felt about, found J. T. J. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, and brought him up, being assisted by Chief Machinist G. Crofton, a man on the sick list, who had thrown away a crutch.

"Mr. Davis mentions this man especially. I afterwards returned and pulled out three more whom I could not recognize, and finally ordered up Midshipman A. G. Caffee, who heroically persisted in remaining in the lower handling room up to his neck in water and much overcome by the fumes. He had to be led out. He afterwards resumed his place on deck and assisted the navigator in a very poor condition. These three, Lieutenant Davis, Midshipman Caffee and Chief Machinist Crofton, came under my immediate observation. Lieutenant W. P. Scott was first in the turret, followed by Lieutenant R. Earle, Lieutenant Marshall and Paymaster Dyer remaining on top to help get out wounded who came from the turret. Lieutenants Crank and Castleman gave us water from below at once, Chief Engineer Bieg was at the engines and Lieutenant Castleman in the fire room. All the midshipmen were busy. Every one was somewhat affected by the fumes, Lieutenant Commander Orchard and Lieutenant Davis especially. Mr. Cox was up and down everywhere looking out for possible flames where smoke continued after the fire was under control, as the fire to be under control at such a point must be out. Father Gleeson was everywhere assisting every one. Ensign Hamner, spotter and volunteer, was hard at work. Dr. Urie and his corps were all looking after the wounded and dying. Lieutenant Crank and Midshipman Halsey helped him all night. Surgeon Urie fell down the hold and hurt himself badly, and no one was the wiser until all was over. Midshipman Barnette, Midshipman Bagley and Midshipman Rodgers were all busy at their posts. Every one, officers and men, was cool and collected, and every one helped intelligently."

It is with pain that the report that Master-at-Arms Elliot died while going to the rescue of others and that Shipfitter Burgess and Electrician Leary were injured while doing rescue work. Those who escaped from the handling room and were still living at the date of the report, April 16, were J. M. McDade, ordinary seaman; R. Starr, seaman; F. C. Schaub, apprentice; W. S. Wells, landsman.

The names of the heroic dead are given in two classes—those who died at their posts of duty in the turret, nineteen being named, and those who died at their posts in the handling room, twelve being named.

SEEKING RADIUM.

Washington, April 25.—The United States geological survey is investigating the occurrence of radium in this country, and is seeking public co-operation in the gathering of details regarding localities of radio-active minerals. Radio-activity has been observed in many minerals and other substances, like slag, tailings from concentrators, slimes, chemical wastes water from mineral springs, deep well waters and petroleum. The government experts say it is possible that the number of radio-active minerals may be greatly increased. A survey report says the simplest means of determining them is by the use of a sensitive photographic plate. The plate should not be removed from the enclosing black paper. On this paper in a dark room should be laid a small metallic object, over which should be laid a specimen. With the usual development, if the specimen treated has radio-active powers, a photograph of the metal object will be produced on the plate. The government will exhibit at the St. Louis exposition specimens of every known radio-active substance, radium compounds and much other material on the subject.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Washington, April 25.—The year 1903 stands as the high water mark of prosperity in the anthracite coal trade, according to a report of the geological survey about to be issued. It says that the tonnage of that year exceeded by more than 6,000,000 tons that of any previous year and that the demand for coal enabled a fair return to all concerned in the industry. The consumption of the smaller sizes of coal increased 2,468,694 tons over 1901, despite the opinion expressed at the close of the anthracite coal strike that bituminous coal had largely supplanted anthracite for steam purposes. The year showed an increase of fifteen cents in the average value per ton at the mines. The total production was 66,351,713 tons valued at $152,036,448. The average price per ton was $2.50; number of men employed 150,483 and average number of days each man worked 206.

To Amend Postal Laws.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Thomas, of North Carolina, introduced a bill yesterday amending the postal laws by providing that one copy each of all newspapers or publications of the second class may be sent through the mails free to actual subscribers.

Fund Reaches $4,400.

Washington, April 23.—The popular fund for the benefit of the survivors and the dependent relatives of the victims of the Missouri disaster will be disbursed by the Naval Aid Society, an organization especially equipped for such service. The money now in hand amounts to about $4,400.

Hunt's Successor.

Washington, April 23.—President Roosevelt has selected Judge Beakman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed Wm. H. Hunt, as governor of the Island of Porto Rico. The appointment has not been announced officially but probably will be in a short time. Judge Winthrop is from New York.

THE WEDDING OF CAPT. SARTORIS

MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS.

Paris, April 25.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Captain Algernon Sartoris (grandson of the late General Grant) to Mlle. Germaine Cecile Nouffiard (a niece of Charles F. Halle, director of the New Gallery, London), took place in Paris today. Major T. Bentley Mott, the United States military attache, was one of the witnesses for the bridegroom. The religious ceremony will be performed Wednesday in the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, and will be attended by all of the members of the American colony as well as many leaders of Parisian society.

STAR CHAMBER PROCESS

Judge Brewer Criticises Proceedings in Chinese Case.

Washington, April 25.—In the supreme court of the United States today an opinion was delivered in the case of Sing Tuck and 31 other Chinese persons, held for deportation on the order of an inspector.

The men claimed to be citizens of the United States, and sued out writs of habeas corpus, claiming that they were entitled to a review of their cases by the courts before exhausting the remedies prescribed by the exclusion treaty of 1894. The court did not take this view, but held that Chinamen must pursue the course outlined by the law, exhausting the remedies there provided before applying to the courts.

The opinion was by Justice Holmes. Justice Brewer rendered a dissenting opinion, in which he characterized the proceedings of the inspectors as a star chamber process, and said that a Chinaman claiming to be a citizen of the United States is entitled to as much protection as an Anglo-Saxon who makes that claim.

Justice Brewer said he did not consider it strange that China had denounced the treaty, and said that, with the growing importance of China, that country could be counted upon to show increasing resentment against this country. Having sown the wind, he predicted that the United States would rean the whirlwind.

Justice Peckham concurred in the dissenting opinion.

The Chinese sought to enter the country at Malone, N. Y.

The effect of the decision is to sustain the action of the inspectors.

RUSSIA'S DECREE.

Washington, April 22.—There are signs of a difference of opinion between the civil and military branches of the government respecting the Russian decree against the use of wireless telegraphy by newspaper correspondents.

The disposition of the service branches is distinctly manifested in favor of governmental control, which makes toward the support of the Russian position. It is even argued that no civilian should be allowed to erect a wireless mast without executive permission because its use might interfere with that of some military mast. While the state department opinion is not crystalized it is known that the department is disposed to move very slowly and cautiously in laying any sweeping prohibitions upon private enterprise, either newspaper or commercial.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

Washington, April 21.—The German embassy will be established at Lennox, Mass., for the summer and the ambassador will raise the embassy flag there early in June. The ambassador expects to remain there until October. He will return to Washington early in that month to complete arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Frederick The Great at the army war college here October 20. Baron Von Demhusche, first secretary and counsellor of legation, probably will go on leave of absence in October and will take his family to Germany. With the exception of Mr. Scheller, second secretary, the ambassador and the Baroness Speck-Sternburg will have the entire embassy staff at Lenox this summer. It is probable that Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, will establish the British embassy also at Lenox for the summer, but he will not leave Washington until late in June. Mr. Raikes, the first secretary, and Mr. Waterlow, the third secretary, will shortly go on leave and it is probable that both will be transferred. The Russian ambassador and the Countess Cassini with the embassy staff will transfer the embassy to Bar Harbor, Me., for the entire summer.

Private advices recently received at the Italian embassy say that the Italian ambassador and Signor Mayor Des Planches will return to this country in June, but the locality of the embassy for the summer has not been settled upon.

AGAINST BATTLESHIPS.

Washington, April 25.—In the senate today Hale criticised further expenditures for battleships, saying in part: "The lessons of the war between Russia and Japan thus far go to show the vulnerability and the unsafety of these immense and lofty battleships and the undesirability at present of committing ourselves to the further construction of them. The great and salient events of the war show how incomplete as an engine of war is one of these enormous, high-turreted battleships. If she is struck below the water line and the center of gravity is disturbed she turns over like a turtle and everybody on board is drowned."

The Cullom Amendment.

Washington, April 23.—The Senate has adopted the Cullom amendment striking out all the House Chinese exclusion provision of the general deficiency appropriation bill, except the first section, reaffirming the act of 1902 and the other Chinese exclusion laws in effect when the law was enacted.

The Rosebud Reservation.

Washington, April 23.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill opening 416,000 acres of the Rosebud Indian reservation in Gregory county, S. D.

Mr. Payne's Health.

Washington, April 22.—President Roosevelt has been informed that Postmaster General Payne's health is much improved. He expects to resume his duties in the postoffice department upon his arrival in Washington in about ten days.

BIG SHIPMENT OF GOLD

Record for Several Months Is Broken.

New York, April 26.—The records of gold shipments for many months were broken today when the Kronprinz Wilhelm took out $6,600,000 of gold for various banking firms in Europe. The shipments were as follows: Goldman, Sachs & Co., $2,100,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,500,000; Lazard Freres, $1,500,000; Royal Bank of Canada, $1,000,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., $500,000.

This is the largest shipment by a single ship since Nov. 19, 1901, when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse took out $7,329,383 in gold at one time during a season of heavy exportations. At that time the run of the gold was so heavy that the marine insurance companies after the Kaiser Wilhelm shipment refused to take insurance risks on more than $5,000,000 at a time. It is not expected that any objection will be made by the insurance companies on account of this shipment.

BOOK ATTACKS THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Berlin, April 25.—Professor Muensterberg has written a two-volume book, "The Americans," which a Berlin publisher will bring out next week. The newspapers print extracts from it today. In a chapter on the Monroe Doctrine, the author says he thinks the time is near when the absurdity of the doctrine will be seen and the rejection of it will proceed as rapidly as the adoption of imperialism by the masses of the people proceeded, "for a nation cannot permanently run counter to its highest interests for the sake of caprice."

THE HANNA MEMORIAL.

Cleveland, April 22.—Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, has sent a reply to the request of the Hanna Memorial association of this city, that he undertake the designing of a monument to the late Senator Hanna. St. Gaudens is willing to undertake the work if the conditions are satisfactory. Many of the better photographs of the deceased statesman will be sent to the artist for his inspection, and the one to be chosen will probably be left to his judgment. It is the intention of the association to confine the subscriptions to erect the monument to present and former residents of Cleveland.

SOLDIER TRAIN WRECKED.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25.—A west special train carrying several carloads of soldiers bound for the Presidio, San Francisco, was wrecked at Harlourn Station, the first station west of Needles, Cal., on the Santa Fe railroad. One soldier, James M. Bowers, was killed, and about a dozen injured.

According to meagre information obtainable here, the wreck was caused by the colliding of a light engine eastbound with the troop train. The engine had helped a train over the heavy grades just west of Needles and was returning to that point, presumably without knowledge of the troop train. The crews of both engines escaped by jumping. The locomotives were completely wrecked. A special train was sent out from San Bernardino to take care of the injured and to clear the track. The wreck is declared to be not serious by the railroad people.

A TOWN WIPED OUT.

Bluefield, W. Va., April 22.—The little hamlet of Devon, located on the Norfolk & Western railway, fifteen miles east of Williamson, was almost wiped out by fire last night. The buildings destroyed included the only hosteiry, "Hotel Devon." The fire originated from a defective stove in the home of Dr. Richardson, in which were located two smallpox patients, sons of Mr. Richardson. Both narrowly escaped burning, owing to the unwillingness of the onlookers to expose themselves to the disease. But two buildings remain standing and they are insufficient to accommodate those who lost their homes. As a consequence one-half of the population are sheltered for the night in the railway station. The loss is $25,000.

McCormick Gave Dinner.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—United States Ambassador McCormick gave a farewell dinner last night at the embassy to Sir Charles Scott, the retiring British ambassador, and the members of the staff of the British embassy.

Parliament Dissolved.

Lisbon, April 21.—Owing to the obstructive tactics adopted by the opposition party in the matter of the budget and the army recruiting bill, King Carlos has dissolved parliament.

25 Pounds of Sugar Free

With following order:

10 lbs. 60c Tea	$6.00
10 lbs. 30c Coffee	3.00
1 lb. fine Cocoa	.50
1 lb. Baking Powder	.50
	$10.00

If this order does not suit assort it to suit yourself. Freight paid east of the Mississipi river. Send for price list. MERCER SUPPLY CO., 1514 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa. W. H. Randolph, Mgr.

ABOVE THE DANGER LINE

Mississippi River Breaks Record for Rapid Rise.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—The Mississippi has reached a stage of 31.3 feet, or 1.3 feet above the danger line and is creeping up at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. The rise is one of the most rapid ever recalled by rivermen. The water is backing up in the creeks around East St. Louis, but it is believed the city will be able to withstand the anticipated stage of 35 feet. The greatest danger is said to be about 20 miles north of East St. Louis, where the levee first broke last year.

At Madison, Venice and Granite City, located just north of East St. Louis, dykes are being constructed by large forces of men. Already much bottom land is under water. Many people have left their homes.

Rain fell in St. Louis and vicinity all night and continued today. At St. Charles 25 miles northwest of St. Louis, the Missouri river is out of its banks and people have been driven from their homes in the bottom lands. The Missouri is rising at the rate of 2½ inches an hour, having risen eight feet since Saturday.

Ferry boat service at St. Louis has been abandoned because of the difficulty in making landings in such a strong current.

INHERITANCE TAX.

Suit Already Started in the Supreme Court

Columbus, O., April 26.—Steps were taken in the supreme court this morning to test the validity of the direct inheritance tax law passed by the legislature yesterday. The case filed for this test is styled, "The State of Ohio, ex rel., Edward L. Taylor, prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, vs. W. D. Guilbert, auditor of state." The petition sets forth that the state auditor is about to procure records and blanks for the enforcement of this law, which, for the purpose of the case, is declared to be invalid for the reason that it does not apply with equal force to all inheritances. Mr. Guilbert said it was hoped that in this case they would be able to get an immediate decision on the whole question, and get an early decision that would show the state whether it could depend on this source of revenue ir not.

The court permitted the suit to be filed and allowed a motion to advance it for hearing. The case will be heard within 30 days. The petition set forth that the act is invalid for the reason that it does not apply to all inheritances equally, but in effect exempts all below $3,000, whereas, section 2, act 12 of the constitution provides a uniform exemption and permits nothing of the kind over $200.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTS DELEGATES

Providence, R. I., April 26.—The Republican state convention met here today and elected the following named delegates-at-large to the national convention: Chas. Alexander, of Barrington; H. Martin Brown, of Providence; Frank W. Tillinghast, of Johnstown, and Alphonse Gaulin, jr., of Woonsocket.

The platform commends the administration of President Roosevelt, declaring that he has shown himself equal to every contingency and pledging him the united support of the Republicans of this state in the coming campaign.

CAN PUNISH FOR POLLUTING RIVERS

Columbus, O., April 26.—The supreme court today held valid the indictment and punishment of the American Strawboard company for polluting the Seneca river in Sandusky county. The company was fined $50.

MAURA SHOT AT.

Madrid, April 26.—Premier Maura, who arrived here this morning, was shot at, but was not wounded, while on his way here, from the Balearic islands. When between Alicante and Encina a bullet whizzed through the roof of his car. The incident created great alarm but no one was injured.

The official report of the incident given out by the minister of the Interior, says:

"As the train was running between Alicante and San Vicente some persons fired and others threw stones. The gendarmes accompanying the train returned the fire. Neither the premier nor the other passengers were hurt. Two arrests were made."

OUR EXPENDITURES.

Washington, April 25.—The expenditures of the United States government are much less in proportion to population than those of many other of the leading nations of the world. This fact is shown by a statement just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the population, revenues, expenditures and indebtedness of the principal countries of the world. It shows that while the expenditure of the United States, with 80 millions of people, is 640 million dollars, that of the United Kingdom, with 42 millions of people is 898 million dollars; that of France, with 39 million people, is 695 million dollars; that of Germany, with 58 million people, 553 million dollars; while in practically every country aside from China and India, with their enormous population, the per capita of government expenditures is greater than in the United States.

Even in the case of Russia, with its population of 141 million, the per capita of government expenditure is about the same as that of the United States. While it is true that a larger proportion of public expenditures is borne by state and local governments in the United States than in many of the more centralized governments of Europe, these figures of the relative national expenditures of the various governments are at least interesting at the present time.

The table puts the population of the United States at 80,372,000 the government expenditure in 1903 at $640,323,000, and the per capita expenditure $7.97. The per capita government expenditure of Canada is given at $9.30; the German Empire, $9.45; Italy, $10.97; Austria-Hungary, $14.27; Belgium, $17.40; France, $17.84; the United Kingdom, $21.39, and Australia, $37.69. Russia's annual expenditure is put, for the latest available year, at $1,116,095,000, as against $644,883,000 in the United States; but the fact that Russia's population is given at 141 million brings the per capita expenditure to about the figure shown by the United States.

An Official's Suicide.

San Juan, P. R., April 23.—Frederick V. Martin, of Indiana, commissioner of immigration for Porto Rico, killed himself last night by cutting his throat. His body was discovered this morning. The cause of Mr. Martin's act was the brooding over financial matters. The affairs of his office are believed to be in good shape.

Big Claims.

Berlin, April 20.—The government, in a memorandum presented to the reichstag yesterday, placed the total losses of the German settlers in German Southwest Africa, through the Herero uprising, at $1,675,000, of which amount $1,250,000 is due to the loss of cattle.

SEEM AFRAID OF JONES

Parker's Friends Nervous Over Visit of National Chairman.

New York, April 26.—James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived at the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday. He said he had come to have a talk with Charles F. Murphy. Friends of Judge Alton B. Parker are afraid that the coming of Mr. Jones at this time foreshadows an attempt on the part of the opponents of Judge Parker to throw obstacles in the way of his nomination in the Democratic national convention, by placing contesting delegations on the temporary roll of the convention.

While Mr. Jones was willing to say very little for publication, it is no secret that he is opposed to Judge Parker's nomination. He told his friends today that he had no desire to serve again as chairman of the national committee. Mr. Jones gave as his reason for not desiring to be quoted at this time his desire to avoid stirring up strife within the party.

Southern Democratic leaders who are opposed to Judge Parker were sarcastic over the assumption that his nomination and election are assured because New York has instructed for him. They insist that William R. Hearst has genuine strength in the south and that it is too late for the nomination of a "dark horse."

NEW BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

New York, April 23.—The plans for the new Bellevue hospital in this city were made public yesterday. They provide for the largest hospital in the world, a magnificent structure, which will extend from Twenty-sixth street to Twenty-ninth street and from First avenue to the East River. It will take ten years to finish the structure, and will cost $12,000,000. Architecturally it will rank among the great buildings of the country. It is to be constructed of brick and stone, will be fireproof and will accommodate 2,500 patients. The largest hospital in the world now is one at Hamburg, which houses 1,700 patients. It is planned to have 125 doctors and 320 nurses. At present there are 42 doctors and 160 nurses at Bellevue.

A STUBBORN ELEPHANT.

East St. Louis, Ill., April 23.—An elephant, en route to the world's fair yesterday, threw himself half out of a box car near here in an effort to secure his liberty, and by refusing to go back into the car, caused a delay of five hours to railway traffic. The freight train had stopped. In some way the car door swung open, but heavy chains prevented the elephant from throwing his body entirely out. The keeper could not induce the elephant to go back and a crowd of men endeavored in vain to lift the huge beast. Jack screws were finally placed under the bulky body and in that way the elephant was gotten back in the car and traffic was resumed.

KILLED AT A FIRE.

Newark, N. J., April 23.—Three firemen were killed and fifteen others injured today at a fire in a six-story brick building in Mechanic street, occupied by Wiener & Company, saddlery and hardware manufacturers.

While the fire was at its height a score of firemen were on the roof of the building of the Empire Gear and Top company, a one-story brick structure adjoining the Wiener building. An explosion occurred in the Wiener building, which blew out the wall of that building, and three stories of the side wall of the Wiener structure crashed down on the firemen. The building, on the roof of which they were standing, was smashed like an eggshell, and the men were buried under a huge mass of brick and timber. Three of the firemen were in a dying condition when taken out. Two died on the way to the hospital, and the third just after reaching there.

ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 21.—State Senator David E. Burns has been acquitted of bribery in connection with the Lake Michigan water scandal. The jury was out five hours. The first ballot stood: Eight not guilty, three guilty and one blank.

The charge of bribery against Senator Burns related to a bill which he introduced in the state legislature of 1903. It was alleged that this bill was backed by the men interested in the water deal, and that Senator Burns was paid $2.0 for his efforts in support of the measure.

The chief witness for the prosecution was former City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury, who swore he paid Burns the money in the interest of the Lake Michigan deal. The defense was a general denial and an alibi as to the time Salsbury said he paid the money to Burns. The case has been on trial for two weeks. This was the first acquittal in the water scandal cases. Three former city officials have been convicted and ten have pleaded guilty.

The next case on call is that against Alderman C. T. Johnson, charged with accepting a bribe, but Prosecutor Ward does not expect to try any more water scandal cases at the present term of court.

Lolita Armour

Vienna, April 23.—Professor Lorenz today examined Lolita Armour, of Chicago, who, accompanied by her parents, arrived here yesterday. The professor said she had made capital progress and that the case was thoroughly satisfactory. He had no doubt that after a short course of massage and manipulation of the injured joint the girl would be able to walk perfectly. Mr. Armour told the Associated Press correspondent that he was entirely satisfied with the result of Professor Lorenz's operation. Everything the professor promised had proved true.

Mr. Armour will sail for home next week. Lolita and her mother probably will remain until July when it is hoped the treatment will have effected a complete cure.

THE CROP REPORT.

Oats Seeding Progressing in Ohio and Indiana.

Washington, April 26.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

From the west gulf coast northwestward to the middle Rocky Mountain slope, the temperature conditions were generally favorable, but elsewhere the week was much too cool for germination and growth, although the latter part was warmer and more favorable. Heavy rains in the lower Missouri valley and portions of the spring wheat region interrupted work, while the drought conditions in the middle and South Atlantic and gulf states have generally increased. Freezing temperatures and frosts generally throughout the central valleys, also New England and the middle Atlantic states, were injurious to a greater or less extent. On the Pacific coast it was cooler than in the previous week, but farm work made satisfactory progress.

While preparations for corn planting have been active in the principal corn states, as a whole but little planting was done during the week owing to low temperature. East of the Mississippi river no corn has been planted north of the Ohio river, nor has planting begun in Iowa and Nebraska, except in the southwest part of the last named state. In the southern states corn has suffered from cold weather and is small, with irregular stands.

Very favorable reports respecting winter wheat are received from Nebraska and Kansas, except in the extreme west portion of the latter state, and an improvement is indicated in portions of Oklahoma. In Missouri the crop has made slow growth, and in the states eastward of the Mississippi river the outlook is less favorable than previously reported, although the warmer weather of the latter part of the week caused some improvement in Ohio. A large acreage in Indiana is being devoted to other crops. On the Pacific coast winter wheat has experienced a general improvement, and is growing rapidly in Oregon and Washington.

Over the northern portion of the spring wheat region practically no seeding has been done, and in North Dakota, where about one-half the crop was sown at this time last year, most of the low lands are flooded, and with favorable weather cannot be worked for one to two weeks. Seeding is generally well advanced over the southern portion, being completed over a considerable area in South Dakota and Iowa. In Washington and Oregon seeding continues and the early sown is germinating and growing nicely.

Over the greater portion of Illinois and Iowa oat seeding is nearly finished, and this work is progressing favorably in Ohio and Indiana. Seeding is not yet general in Michigan, and very little has been done in Wisconsin and Minnesota, except over the southern portion of the last named state. Over the southern portion of the central valleys the reports generally indicate that oats are making slow growth and in some sections poor stands are shown.

With frosts and freezing temperatures generally throughout the central valleys and Middle Atlantic states, the outlook for most fruits in these districts has been further impaired, early peaches apparently suffering. In the more northerly districts, however, owing to the lateness of the season, there is more or less uncertainty as to injury caused.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade today says:

Unseasonable weather is still the chief drawback to improvement in business, complaints being received from every section of the country and slower collections are also attributed to this factor. Not only is current distribution of merchandise, particularly dry goods, affected by the thermometer, but future commitments are undertaken most conservatively on account of the possible injury to crops. There has been much talk of damage to cotton, but replanting may prevent any reduction in the total yield, and a few weeks of desirable weather would remove anxiety regarding wheat. There is much confidence regarding the future, despite the fact that at many points supplies of merchandise are burdensome. With the exception of wearing apparel, manufacturing plants are increasingly active and structural work is gradually resuming normal proportions for the season. May 1st is usually the date fixed for many labor controversies, but this year there is little prospect of serious disturbance.

Failures this week numbered 421 in the United States against 186 last year, and 12 in Canada compared with 15 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 26.—The close of wheat prices today was strong. The high prices were a surprise to the operators. The market was a Chinese puzzle throughout the day. The high prices were developed when it became gossip on the exchange that the northwest millers were buying wheat. News of the southwestern wheat crop condition continued to be of a favorable nature. The Washington weekly crop report said that the spring wheat crop is practically unsown; for the winter wheat section, the reports were mostly favorable. Foreign cables closed lower.

The opening prices this morning on all grains were weaker. Wheat prices were down on the cash, May and July, but slightly up on the September. The trading was fairly active. At noon the prices had stiffened a little. The report of private elevator stocks was bullish.

The weather bulletin showed clear weather, although temperatures were not so high as it was hoped would be the case. Kansas had some frosts. Northwest reported clear weather. Foreign cables opened weaker. The decline was in sympathy with yesterday's prices.

Primary wheat receipts today were 200,000 bushels, against 214,000 a week ago and 338,000 a year ago. Shipments were 199,000 bushels, against 279,000 and 538,000.

The close of the corn prices was strong. The market was not an active one. The government weekly report for corn crop conditions told of a small planting during the week, owing to the low temperatures. East of the Mississippi nor north of the Ohio rivers no corn has been planted. Iowa and Nebraska farmers have yet to sow their corn.

Corn prices were weaker at the opening. The September option showed some little strength, being ¼c higher. The trading was light. Noon prices were inclined towards strength. May corn, at the noon hour, was ⅞c up. The foreign market was off on corn.

Primary corn receipts today were 429,000 bushels against 316,000 a week ago, and 414,000 a year ago; shipments were 268,000 against 224,000 and 407,000.

Oats closed strong in prices in sympathy with the other gains. Little trading was engaged in during the day. The government weekly report said oats seeding was practically done.

The opening prices of oats were steady with the May and the September receiving some support. The trading during the morning was light. Noon prices remained stationary.

Clover seed prices closed steady. No change in market conditions. Clover seed prices at the opening were off. The market was a dead one during the morning hours. The noon prices showed some strength but not sufficient ginger to show that the spell was broken. Receipts were 250 bags, against 170 last week and 50 a year ago; shipments were 525 bags, against 100 and 112.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Apr. 26.	Close Apr. 25
Wheat—					
Cash	*97½	98¾	98	98¾	97¾
May	*96½	97¾	97	97¾	96¾
July	*86	87¼	86¾	87½	85¾
Sept.	83⅝	84¾	83⅝	84¾	83½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	52	51
May	*47¾	49	47¾	49	47¼
July	48	49	48	49	47¾
Sept	*48¼	....	....	48½	48
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42	41½
May	*40	40½	40	40¾	40
July	*37¼	38	37½	38	37
Sept	*31½	....	....	31¾	31½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	*$6.35	$6.40	$6.37½	$6.40	$6.40
April	*6.35	....	....	6.40	6.40
Oct.	5.67½	5.70	5.67½	5.67½	5.67½
Rye—					
No. 2	..	..	..	71	71
Timothy—					
Prime	..	..	..	$1.38	$1.38
Alsike—					
Prime	..	..	..	1.40	6.10

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	85⅞	86½	85½	86¾	86
July (new)	82⅜	83⅜	81⅝	83¼	82¼
July (old)	83⅛	84⅜	82⅞	84⅜	83⅜
Sept. (new)	79½	80	79⅜	80	79
Sept. (old)	80½	81¼	79⅞	81¼	80¼
Corn—					
May	46	46⅝	45	46⅜	46
July	*47⅜	48¼	46⅜	48¼	47⅜
Sept.	47⅛	48	46½	47